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DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PLAKA MEETS ANDREOTTI

AU201943 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, today received the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sokrat Plaka, which is in Rome at the invitation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On this occasion, an amicable discussion took place, in the course of which opinions were exchanged on the further development of relations between the two countries, and on some problems pertaining to the international political situation.

The Albanian delegation held talks today with the delegation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Bruno Corti, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs.

The Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs delegation led by Sokrat Plaka was also received by Senator Paolo Emilio [surname indistinct], chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Italian Senate, and had a friendly talk with him. Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Italy, and Francesco Carlo Gentile, Italian ambassador to Albania, were also present at these meetings.

LIBYAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 DEC

AU201221 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] A delegation of the People's Committee for Foreign Relations of the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by (Ali Tahir Abusrauil), director of the Department for Europe, arrived today in our country. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Zeqi Agolli, department director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

PRAGUE REPORTS GENSCHER VISIT, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Chnoupek, Genscher Toasts

AU2O1512 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek yesterday [18 December] gave a festive dinner in Prague in honor of Hans-Dietrich Genscher. It was also attended by the deputy chairmen of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb; by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee; and by other representatives of our political and public life. The two ambassadors, Dusan Spacil and Klaus Meyer, were also present.

During the dinner the two ministers delivered speeches. Bohuslav Chnoupek stated in his speech that, in spite of the differences in the two countries' social systems, a businesslike political dialogue can be conducted and bilaterally advantageous economic contacts realized, as is also confirmed by increasing mutual trade, which has registered DM3.3 billion in the first 10 months of this year alone. We can aid the process of understanding and mutual knowledge between the peoples by realizing generous contacts in the sphere of culture, as is graphically shown by the success of the Days of FRG Culture in Prague and of the Days of CSSR Culture in Essen.

"For us," Bohuslav Chnoupek continued, "we consider it imperative to do everything to end feverish armament, and to begin a transition to disarmament. This should begin first in the nuclear sphere. It is unconditionally necessary to reduce military confrontation and return international relations to the path of detente and to the level of mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of equal rights between states. This can only be achieved by conducting a serious and honorable dialogue, negotiations, and agreements based on the principles of equality and equal security.

"We sincerely welcome the fact that, thanks to the Soviet intiative, an agreement was reached between the USSR and the United States to begin negotiations on the entire package of issues concerning nuclear and space arms. We are of the opinion that their goals and tasks must be set with absolute clarity from the very beginning: The talks must be oriented toward consolidating strategic stability; toward not permitting the militarization of outer space; and toward lowering the level of nuclear confrontation by limiting nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, up to the total elimination of nuclear arms."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed satisfaction with the fact that he was able to be a guest in Prague and continue the dialogue with the CSSR Government. He stated that the FRG Government wishes to deepen relations with the CSSR on all levels and in all spheres, and that it recognizes the wish of all peoples of Europe to live within lastingly secure borders.

"We want a constructive dialogue between West and East, and an improvement of relations and cooperation in all spheres. European states like the CSSR and the FRG must make a responsible contribution to this. It is unavoidable that we must make use of all methods of communication and cooperation. The possibilities for cultural and economic cooperation and environmental protectionare far from exhausted.

"The Helsinki Final Act, and the Final Document of Madrid which complemented it and made it more concrete, are the program with which we in the West, as well as in the East, in the neutral and in the nonaligned states, have jointly set out to build a peaceful future for Europe. That is why we are trying to ensure that these agreements are realized," Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated.

Prague Notes 'Mixed Feelings'

LD202046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today. At the end of his visit he gave a press conference in Prague's Intercontinental Hotel attended by our editor Frantisek Vonderka: Like me, several of the journalists must have left today's press conference by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher with mixed feelings. We heard a lot of words which have all but totally disappeared from the vocabularly of the current Bonn Government coalition. Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he considers his talks with the highest Czechoslovak representatives as an exceptionally important contribution not only to mutual relations between the FRG and Czechoslovakia but also to the general fabric of present East-West contacts. Hans-Dietrich Genscher said:

[Begin Genscher recording in German with superimposed Czech translation] We believe that medium and small states in Europe can make a significant contribution to improving relations between East and West, in particular states in central Europe, where the FRG and Czechoslovakia are located and are direct neighbors. The FRG and CSSR have and must have an interest in detente in Europe, in progress in the talks on disarmament and arms control, and in the extension and deepening in all possible areas of cooperation between East and West. [end recording]

Hans-Dietrich Genscher also spoke about possibilities for cooperation in the economic sphere, protection of the environment, and contacts in the cultural sphere. [Words indistinct] in the interest of improving relations between both countries, implemented in concrete policy. But the mixed feelings resulting from the conference are not only a result of this fact. Besides words about understanding, in the same breath Hans-Dietrich Genscher repeated the unrealistic standpoints of NATO which, if nothing else, oppose the proclaimed goals. At the same time he tried to give the impression that the questions of arming are somehow secondary in East-West relations, and if he did express an opinion on them, he only rejected what we have already heard from the White House. Genscher rejected the idea of a moratorium on deployment of nuclear arms in Europe. On the contrary he expressed himself in favor of continuing the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the territories of selected West European NATO states. At the press conference he also tried to make light of the growth of revanchism in the FRG when he claimed, contrary to fact, that there is no official support in the FRG for thse extremely right-wing tendencies, the declared aim of which is to cast doubt on the present borders in Europe.

Overall, it emerged from the answers given to journalists by Bonn's foreign minister that the government in Bonn bases its position fully on Washington's position and that before any possible talks on disarmament one must arm oneself to the teeth and then speak from this position in the talks. The overall evaluation: Today in Prague Hans-Dietrich Genscher told journalists about the need to improve relations between East and West. Apart from his visit to Czechoslovakia and some other verbal proclamations, he could not offer anything concrete which would fundamentally support a similar process on the part of the Federal Republic.

Visit Further Evaluated

LD201244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] A news conference was held in Prague today:

The news conference was held at the conclusion of the official visit to Czechoslovakia of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign affairs minister.

Minister Genscher expressed the hope that East-West relations would improve; however, at the same time he confirmed that the West German Government would continue to implement all of NATO's arms plans.

In his opening statement, Minister Genscher termed his talks with the highest Czechoslovak representatives intensive, open, and useful. These talks have led both sides to a better understanding of each others viewpoints. The two sides expressed an identical interest to overcome the current complicated international situation and contribute to continuation of the process begun by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, as well as to reach positive results at the Stockholm conference on measures for disarmament and strengthening trust and security in Europe. There was also agreement that Central European countries should contribute towards improving East-West relations. According to Genscher, the planned visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Czechoslovakia could also contribute to a positive development of these relations.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher also expressed hope that the meeting of the Soviet American foreign affairs ministers Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, respectively, in Geneva in January will open the way to concrete talks on the complex of questions regarding nuclear disarmament, above all in space.

In his answers to journalists' questions, however, Minister Genscher defended NATO's arms plans and confirmed that the Federal government would continue deploying new U.S. first-strike missiles in the FRG.

In connection with his visit yesterday to Lidice, he recalled that Czechoslovakia was Hitlerite Germany's first victim. He said he believes Lidice represents an important incentive to strive for understanding and peace between the two countries' peoples.

Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke about revanchism in the FRG and denied its existence. Although politicians of the ruling parties speak about the so-called open nature of the German question, territorial claims, and so on, he claimed his country adheres to the agreements concluded with the socialist countries.

Minister Genscher answered a question on East-West economic relations, saying these relations correspond to both sides' interests. Economic cooperation between East and West brings not only economic benefits, but is also of political significance, contributing towards strengthening trust. This is also valid for FRG-Czechoslovak relations, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign affairs minister, said today at a news conference in Prague.

Chnoupek Sees Genscher Off

LD201504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today. Seeing him off were Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and other ministry of foreign affairs employees. Also present was FRG Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Klaus Meyer.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH PRC OPEN IN BERLIN

AU201442 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Economic talks lasting several days between government delegations of the GDR and PRC began on 18 December in Berlin.

The delegations are led by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Song Ping, PRC state councillor and chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission.

The two sides conducted an extensive exchange of views concerning the state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the PRC, as well as further prospects of such cooperation. The agreement on economic cooperation signed this September offers good chances for intensifying economic relations in the 1986-90 period. In this connection the interlocutors underscored the significance of cooperation between the central planning organs of the GDR and PRC. Both sides perceive real chances for enhancing the commodity exchange in the coming 5-year plan period.

Gerhard Schuerer explained the decisions of the Ninth SED Central Committee Plenum for carrying on the SED policy aimed at the well-being of the people, the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace, in close alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-states.

Central topics in this context were the results achieved in implementing the 1984 national economic plan, the targets in the coming plan year, as well as measures for improving management, planning and economic cost accounting. Convening the 11th party congress has sparked off great new initiatives among the GDR working people for further dynamic growth in the performance of the national economy.

Song Ping valued the GDR's efforts in the struggle for peace and social progress. He pointed out that the talks with leading GDR personalities and the visits to combines and enterprises will help to more closely fashion the relations between the two countries. The guest reported about the national economic results achieved in his country in fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and underscored the great achievements of the Chinese working people on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC.

Participating in the talks on the GDR sides were Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; and Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, was present.

On the same day the Chinese guests visited the "Schwarze Pumpe" gas combine. Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy, explained the task set for the industrial sector of even more economically using domestic lignite as a power source and raw material by way of higher refinement.

Subsequently the delegation acquainted itself in detail with the combine's experiences in the gasification of lignite.

East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1518 GMT on 19 December reports on a meeting between State Planning Commission Chairman Song Ping and Science and Technology Minister Dr Herbert Weiz. At 1627 GMT on 20 December ADN reports that a meeting took place between Song Ping and Deputy Chairman of the State Council Egon Krenz, and at 1835 GMT on 20 December ADN reports that Song Ping met with GDR Premier Willi Stoph.

HONECKER MEETS ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU AT AIRPORT

LD201453 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Dec (ADN) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in the GDR this afternoon on a 2-day working visit.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, which was decorated with the national flags of the two countries, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, cordially welcomed his guest.

Those who appeared with Erich Honecker to greet the highest representative of Socialist Ethiopia were Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Council Committee; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-Socialist Ethiopian Joint Economic Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancellory of the Chairman of the State Council; Hans Jagenow, GDR ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and other public figures.

The special flight from Moscow landed at about 1445. Erich Honecker was waiting for his guest on the gangway. The two party and state leaders embraced each other and expressed their pleasure at their renewed meeting. Erich Honecker warmly welcomed Mengistu to the GDR. Thaelmann Pioneers presented flowers.

Mengistu Haile Mariam introduced his host to the public figures accompanying him: Adis Tedla, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning; Dr Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department; members of the WPE Central Committee Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs, and Mengistu Gemechu, head of the office of the secretary general; and candidate members of the WPE Central Committee Girma Beshah, head of the Ideology Department of the Central Committee, and ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia in the GDR, Berhanu Jembere.

After Mengistu Haile Mariam was welcomed by the other GDR public figures, the hosts and guests drove together to the residence of Schloss Niederschoenhausen, in front of which the national flag of Socialist Ethiopia has been raised.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 17 DEC MEETING REPORTED

AU191055 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Dec 84 p 1

[MTI report: "Council of Ministers Meeting; the 1985 Plan for the People's Economy Has Been Approved"]

[Text] The Government Information Bureau announces: At its meeting on Monday 17 December, the Council of Ministers approved the 1985 plan for the people's economy. It designated the government tasks pertaining to its implementation and approved the guiding principles governing credit policy.

The government acknowledged with approval the report of the Scientific Policy Committee on the position of agricultural research and the tasks involved in developing it.

The government discussed and accepted the work plan for the first half of 1985 of the Council of Ministers and its committees, and of the Central People's Control Committee.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON EXPORT PROFITABILITY

LD202218 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI) -- At a meeting of foreign trade company directors held in Budapest Tuesday Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress stated that the planned 5-6 percent increase in the 1985 export should be achieved by the improvement of export profitability. The 1985 performance of foreign trade has to establish a basis for the implementation of the foreign trade targets in the next five-year plan period. High level foreign trade work is an improvement of the terms of trade.

On the work of foreign trade companies Peter Veress stated that the majority of them met requirements. However, some companies did not take the advantage offered by [words indistinct] and there were more complaints on quality [words indistinct].

FALUVEGI ON GREATER 1985 ENTERPRISE INDEPENDENCE

LD201455 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1705 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Excerpt] At today's session of the National Assembly, Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, analyzed the past years and dealt with the plans for the coming year. He said that the creation of greater enterprise independence and the introduction of new forms of enterprise would be a very significant step forward in 1985. He continued his speech as follows:

[Faluvegi] Will this large-scale change in the life of the enterprises lead to dislocations? Will not the authority and responsibility belonging to the collective leadership and to the director become mixed up? We must draw attention to the fact that it would seriously damage the enterprises if the personal responsibility of the managers were become submerged in collective leadership. The director continues to be responsible for the undisturbed functioning of the enterprises and for the organization of work. The changes in enterprise management have not reduced the rights of the director, have not shifted rights from the director to the enterprise collective, but rather have shifted more of the so-called rights of ownership and employership from the ministries and councils to the enterprise collectives.

The smooth introduction of the new forms of enterprise management is served and the ways and directions of the transformation are discussed by and in the recently published joint guidelines of the Presidium of the National Trade Union Council and of the government, based on full agreement and the implementation of which will be a great test of the strength of the enterprise collectives.

Will the maneuvering room enjoyed by enterprise management really expand? If we want to answer this question, we must not lose sight of an important interconnection, namely that it is just as much a part of the essence of the economic reform process to meet greater requirements as the consideration that economic decisions should be made at the point where the necessary level of information is most available. This is where the means, but also the responsibility, should be located.

New possibilities for accelerating technological development are also opening up. Will the enterprises have sufficient finances for this? It must be frankly stated that our state of equilibrium does not at present make it possible for the centralization of income to be reduced as early as next year. Nonetheless, as I have said, imports of up-to-date machines and equipment will be greater in 1985. Even if it takes place only gradually, it is an essential change that the allowance for depreciation will be left entirely with the enterprises and, as Comrade (Hetenyi) has said, the various charges on the development fund will be replaced by rational accumulation taxes. Thus, even in the near future, these measures will create more favorable conditions for development at those places where the existing resources are best employed. Let us add that beginning next year, the modifications in the banking and credit system will provide our enterprises with greater scope for acquiring additional financial means for realizing their good ideas and initiatives. In this way the long-desired selectivity of development can be strengthened.

In order for us to develop and utilize modern technology over a wide sphere, in order to renew and modernize our installations and products, we need trained specialists who are morally and materially well rewarded. It is from them that we can primarily expect Hungarian intellectual work to become an economic value, a surplus value acknowledged in the international market and in a much wider sphere. To achieve all this our enterprises must make better use of the practical experience of their workers' specialized skills, practical experience, and the open mindedness of young people toward new things and their eagerness to achieve real deeds.

Let me mention just one example. In the industrially more developed countries, two-thirds of the engineers working for enterprises are concerned with research, development, technological adaptation, and market organization and only one-third are concerned directly with the direction of production. The situation is almost the reverse in our enterprises. We must change this, gradually but fairly rapidly.

Next year the energy-saving stipulated in the government program for energy management amounts to approximately 400,000 metric tons of oil. A feature of this program which must be further strengthened is that instead of substituting gas for oil, absolute energy saving must be given priority. We must increasingly utilize local energy sources, such as biomass, geothermal energy, smaller accumulations of natural gas, peat, and refuse. During the past few years we have spent twice as much on switching from one source of energy to another as we have spent on actual energy saving. This proportion must be reversed in the coming year. We have adjusted the financial and credit conditions for next year in order to achieve this endeavor; however, both centrally and locally, we must plan better to coordinate our endeavors.

Dear comrade deputies, the most important economic policy goal of our plan for next year is to improve our economic performance to a greater extent than hitherto. It was on this basis that we developed our price, wage, and social policy targets.

We took it as our point of departure that if we wanted performance to improve -- and this is something that is in everyone's interest -- we had to make the system of material incentives more effective. However, in 1985 the regulation of incomes aimed at incentives can only be operated effectively if we permit a greater outflow of purchasing power in case of appropriate levels of performance.

In recent years consumer prices have increased more rapidly than in the past. This has some painful social effects, which must be ameliorated. Consequently, it is the government's aim that in the coming years price rises be gradually moderated. The balance between our purchasing power and the stock of goods, whose maintenance continues to be in the interests of society as a whole, and a modernization of the price system, as well as a reduction of subsidies, will make price increases relating to basic goods necessary next year as well. However, we shall endeavor to limit these increases to a narrower field than in previous years and to counterbalance them for those who are most in need. The strengthening of material incentives, the reduction of the extent of consumer price increases, and the fundamentally just demands for improvements in social conditions are difficult to fit in with the continuing strict requirements concerning equilibrium. For example, the demographic measures which have been decided on involve an obligation amounting to almost 3 billion forints a year to be met from the budget. In this connnection it is understandable that as regards the issues of price, wage, and social policy, there have been debates between the government and organs with vested interests. Finally, we were not able to take as our point of departure the point that the possible increase in internal utilization would provide resources for every possible measure aimed at improving the standard of living and the circumstances of life. Consequently we had to take into consideration the differing abilities of various strata of the population to bear burdens.

There was no debate regarding the need to prevent unjustified price increases and it is quite obvious that the struggle against such increases must be waged in the sphere of production and in the cost-management of the enterprises. Precisely for this reason, the new system of income regulation and taxation increases the sensitivity of the economic organizations in relation to costs. It does so first of all by making labor more expensive and, as a consequence, hopefully more and more enterprises will have to concern themselves with how many men, over what time, and for what kind of wages they can carry out the same task. This, however, can be realized only if the endeavor to raise prices meets tougher restrictions than hitherto, and if there is no scope for building into prices costs arising from poorly organized work or wastefulness. Consequently, the price and financial-economic controls will be stricter. Within the sphere of production costs affecting consumer prices, we are widening the obligation to give prior notice of price changes. This is also aimed at preventing unjustified price increases.

Summarizing this range of issues, finally, taking the present effectiveness and strength of our economy into consideration, the price for a smaller increase in consumer prices next year would have been postponing introduction of the incentive-oriented wage system, and this would not have been right. It does, however, represent a qualitative change that next year, unlike recent years, earnings will remain in line with consumer prices.

We have endeavored to form the plan for 1985 so that the harmony between continuity and change can be seen. The economic situation continues to be a difficult one. However, we are confident that the favorable features of this year will be further strengthened. Building on this, the esteemed comrade deputies have now in front of you a plan and budget which provides a harder task, which assumes a greater burden regarding the economic modernization, and which promises more toward ameliorating our social problems. It is in this way that we wish to ensure the unbroken development of our country and the flowering of the Hungarian economy in the second half of the 1980's. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the government, I ask you to approve the draft bill and support its implementation through your work. [applause]

RULES FOR NEW ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT FORMS

AU181631 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] Beginning next year, within the framework of further developing the system of economic macromanagement, forms of macromanagement will change at the majority of enterprises. The implementation of new legal regulations imposes considerable tasks on enterprise collectives, managers, social organizations, and macromanagement organs alike. To help the implementation of the change to the new forms of enterprise management, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the National Trade Union Council provide the following guidance.

The trade unions should take the initiative and play an organizational role in the course of the reorganization. They should keep the workers informed about further development of economic macromanagement and help to make the essence of the new forms of enterprise management understood. They should prepare the enterprise collectives for the introduction of the new forms; should take part in preparing the reclassification and reorganization; and should learn, distill, and represent the views of the enterprise collectives. The enterprise organs of the trade unions will prepare and organize the initial election of workers' deputies to the enterprise councils' management, and in certain cases, also those involved in meetings of representatives and the control committee.

The Classification of the Enterprises

The tasks connected with the reorganization:

-- classification of the enterprises,
-- preparation of the new organizational and operational draft regulation,
-- creation of the new management bodies.

These tasks should be carried out in such a way that the move to the new forms of enterprise management is completed by the end of 1986 at the enterprises in question.

The period of switchover will last from publication of the decision on the new form until the creation of the new management bodies, or until the election of the director. In the period of the switchover, the incumbent director will have complete authority and responsibility for managing the enterprise.

The founding region, in harmony with the branch minister and the finance minister and in consultation with the branch trade union and the country (Budapest) party committee, will take a preliminary position -- by 31 December 1984 -- on which form of enterprise management the enterprise should have, and when, and in what organizational framework it should reorganize. Preliminary positions related to the modification of organizational frameworks can be extended beyond the above-mentioned deadline for parts of the enterprises)

In the case of the council enterprises, the executive committee of the county council, in harmony with the district party and trade union organs, will submit a preliminary proposal to the branch minister. The branch minister establishes his position after consulting the competent branch trade union and in harmony with the Finance Ministry, and returns it to the executive committee of the county council. In making its decisions the executive committee bears in mind both this and the proposal of the local collective.

The preliminary position on the form of enterprise management and the expected time for the reorganization is made public through the official branch papers. The founding organ informs the enterprise director, the party organization, the trade union, and the KISZ separately on his proposal concerning modification of the organizational framework.

The Task of the Preparatory Committees

The trade union is responsible for reporting to the enterprise on the preliminary position. It is to set up a preparatory committee which will acquaint itself with the views of the enterprise management and the collective and will guide and organize the whole process of reorganization. The secretary of the trade union committee or its representative is the head of the committee and its members are elected by the body of trade union stewards, and where there is no such body by the joint trade union members' meeting, based on the proposals of the director, the enterprise party, trade union, and the KISZ organization. It is recommended that the number of committee members does not exceed 11.

It is the task of the preparatory committee in this phase to keep the workers informed. For this, the enterprise director, the founding organ and other organs of economic management should place at the disposal of the preparatory committee all the necessary data and information concerning the enterprise.

The preparatory committee should inform the workers if possible in democratic forums directly at the work places (production meetings, joint trade union members' meetings) about the preliminary classification of the enterprise, the essence of the planned management form, the state proposal modifying the organizational framework, and, in the case of internal organizational units (plant, factory unit, workshop site) becoming independent enterprises, about the financial requirements of becoming independent. This information should be detailed and comprehensive enough that, once aware of it, the workers can express substantive opinions on the classification and organizational modernization.

The opinion garnered by the preparatory committee should reflect the position and efforts of the majority of the workers. Therefore, at the democratic forums, it is necessary to submit the proposals following the debate to a simple majority vote.

The founding organ must be notified separately of those cases where the director's opinion differs from that of the majority of workers, of those opinions represented by considerable groups of workers, and of the proposals concerning the separation of the organizational units and their becoming independent. The preparatory committee conveys the majority decision to the founding organ and ensures that it is published -- in the way that is normal for enterprises.

The opinion absorbed by the preparatory committee and which also contains justifications may request a modification of the planned form of enterprise management and of the schedule of reorganization, and may propose organizational changes and also that the founding organ refrain from organizational modification. The opinion may be brought to the founding organ's knowledge by 30 April 1985 at the latest. Within 60 days of receiving the opinion, the founding organ, taking into consideration the enterprise opinion and in harmony with the interested organs and their opinion, decides on the form of enterprise management, the expected time of reorganization and, if the preliminary position covers this, also the organizational framework. Following this, the founding organ will publish the new founding decision in accordance with the reorganization deadline.

The New Organizational and Operational Regulation

Simultaneous with publication of the new founding decision, the founding organ of the enterprise will inform the directors, party, trade union, and KISZ secretaries of the enterprises in question of the tasks connected with the switchover.

At the same time the founding organ will nominate and entrust the draft committee made up of the enterprise's director and two members with preparation of the new organizational and operational draft regulation of the enterprise. The draft should be prepared within 90 days at most. In nominating the members of the committee, the founding organ should take into consideration the proposals of the enterprise's party organization and of the trade union. In the course of preparation of the organizational and operational draft regulation, the committee may include experts where needed.

The new organizational and operational draft regulation (from now on, SZMSZ) contains for the initial creation of managing bodies among other things the following specifications:

1. with the enterprise council:

-- the number of members,
-- the list of the internal organizational units whose permanent leaders are council members,
-- the number of members delegated by the director,
-- the number of workers' deputies, causes of ineligibility, the way deputies are elected (at an enterprise meeting, by organizational units, or by a joint meeting of several organizational units),
-- the detailed regulations governing the council's operation;

2. with the general meeting:

-- the general meeting's sphere of authority and detailed regulations governing the meeting's operation,
-- the number of management staff, causes of ineligibility, staff members' spheres of authority, and regulations governing staff members' operations,
-- in the case of a supervisory committee, the number of its members, causes of ineligibility, and regulations.

3. with the deputies' meeting:

-- the number of deputies and how they are elected,
-- the detailed regulations governing operation of deputies' meetings,
-- the number of management staff, causes of ineligibility, staff members' spheres of authority, and rules governing staff members' operations,
-- in the case of a supervisory committee, the number of its members, causes of ineligibility, and the regulations governing committee operations.

The rules of cooperation among the management organs, the director, and the trade union are to be defined in the SZMSZ (in agreement with the trade union). Moreover, it is also reasonable for the SZMSZ to contain the most important requirements concerning the enterprise's economic activity, applicable for a fairly long time, that have been determined for the director.

In the course of the preparation of the new SZMSZ draft, the drafting committee of three members assigned by the founding organ closely cooperates with the preparatory committee elected by the trade union, particularly in summarizing the working people's proposals and views on the content of the SZMSZ.

The enterprise party organization, trade union, and KISZ organization express their views on the SZMSZ draft. The trade union's expression of its views is to come under the competence of a joint meeting of trade union members held with the participation of all the working people or, if this is not possible, under the competence of the body of stewards.

The drafting committee decides with a majority vote upon the SZMSZ draft prepared by soliciting and taking into consideration the views of the enterprise social organs. The new leading organs are established and convened on the basis of the draft thus developed. The draft should be made public in the manner customary at the enterprise and it is advisable to begin elections 15 days after this is done.

(The final test of the SZMSZ is determined afterwards by the enterprise council, or by a general meeting or meeting of deputies.)

The Creation of the Enterprise Council

The SZMSZ determines the number of members -- which cannot exceed 50 -- of the enterprise council or VT. Its members consist of the director, representatives of the enterprise management, and elected deputies of the working people. The number of elected deputies of the working people cannot be fewer than half of the complement of the VT.

The trade union can charge the preparatory committee with nomination of the elected deputies of the working people or if the size and structure of the enterprises necessitates it, establish separate nominating committees. It is advisable for the number of nomination committee members not to exceed five. If nomination committees are set up, their chairman and members are elected on the basis of a joint proposal of the enterprises' party, trade union, and KISZ organizations and in accordance with the rules governing the election of the working people's deputies (at each organizational unit, for instance). If the SZMSZ does not rule otherwise, or does not lay down other conditions, those who have been employed by the enterprise for at least 6 months can be elected as deputies.

On the basis of consultations with the working people -- considering also the views of enterprise party, trade union, and KISZ organizations -- the nominations are to go to suitable workers, experts, and managers who are not VT represenatives of enterprise managers and who have won the respect and trust of their fellow workers through their work, vocational expertise, personal attitude, and social activity and are able to represent the views of their fellow workers and VT decisions.

With consultation rights, the enterprise party, trade union, and KISZ secretaries participate in VT meetings; therefore, it is not practical to nominate them and elect them to the council. The nomination and election of other trade union office-holders are not incompatible. However, for the sake of their possible release, the trade union committee can decide that the officeholders in question are not to retain their trade union functions.

The working people should be acquainted with candidates in the manner customary at the enterprise, if possible 2 weeks prior to the election.

If, because of the number of working people, the segmentation of their places of work, or their working order the election of the working people's deputies does not take place at an enterprise meeting, but at each organizational unit or at a joint meeting of several organizational units, then the SZMSZ determines how many deputies can be elected with regard to the number of the unit's working people.

The meeting organized by the trade union to elect deputies has a quorum if at least two-thirds of the working people are present. The meeting is directed by the chairman of the committee that makes the nominations, or by his representative. He first makes known the tasks, rights, and duties of the elected deputies of the working people, the order of the nomination, and who, according to the SZMSZ, cannot be elected and, therefore, cannot be nominated either. He then personally submits the committee's proposal for the candidates and calls attention to the fact that the electors are entitled to propose other, additional candidates.

Those should be included on the list of candidates who have obtained, through open voting, 50 percent of the votes of those entitled to participate in the election.

Following the nomination, the working people's deputies are elected to the VT for 5 years through secret voting. Those who have obtained more than 50 percent of the valid votes can be regarded as elected. In the case of several candidates, from among the candidates receiving more than 50 percent of the votes, those who have obtained the most votes can be regarded as elected.

The voting is executed by the scrutinizing committee, whose members are elected on the basis of the proposal of the committee in charge of nomination and following the nomination of the working people's deputies, by open voting with a simple majority. This committee attends to the printing of voting cards, makes the method of voting known, and ensures the conditions for secret voting. If fewer candidates than the number of deputies to be elected obtain more than 50 percent of the votes, then the nomination and voting for the deputies' places that have remained empty must be repeated.

The constituent VT meeting is convened by the director within 30 days following the election of the working people's deputies. Under the director's chairmanship, defining the SZMSZ and electing the VT chairman and deputy chairman should be the first two points on the agenda of the constituent meeting.

On the basis of the proposal of the preparatory committee, the VT members elect from among themselves the VT chairman and deputy chairman.

Competition and Election of the Director

The constitutent VT meeting decides, on the basis of the preparatory committee's proposal -- previously coordinated with the funding organ, as well as the party organization concerned and the enterprise trade union organ -- whether to confirm the enterprise's current director in his position. The decision is made by secret voting, requiring two-thirds of the votes. To execute the voting and establish its results, the VT elects, at the proposal of the VT chairman, a scrutinizing committee from among its own members by open voting. If the VT confirms the director in his position, then the length of the director's term of service, is altered to a period determined by the VT (5 years in general). Even in the case of confirmation, it is still required that the enterprise's economic activity for a longer period of time be defined for the director.

If the VT meeting does not confirm the director in his position, then it announces a competition to fill the work sphere of director. It is expedient in this case to create from VT members, under the leadership of the VT chairman, a committee for posting and appraising the competition and for preliminary verifications in connection with candidates. The acting director manages the enterprise until the election of a new director.

The candidate who has obtained two-thirds of the votes cast by secret voting at a VT meeting can be considered elected. A representative of the organ that exercises legal supervision must be invited to the constitutent VT meeting and the meeting in which the director is elected. Participation of representatives of the founding organ and the branch trade union concerned also serves a good purpose.

Where the General Meeting Manages

At enterprises that operate under the general management of general meetings (meetings of deputies) -- with an appropriate sphere of authority and activity -- the working people's general meetings or meetings of deputies perform the general management of the enterprise.

Every working person employed by the enterprise is a member of the general meeting; therefore, there is no need for an election.

Owing to the number of working people, segmentation of activity, widely scattered places of work, or other justified circumstances, a meeting of deputies can operate, with an identical sphere of authority, instead of a general meeting. What is applicable to the VT constitutes the criteria for nominating and electing deputies, with the expection that the head of an organizational unit can also be proposed as a deputy.

A preparatory committee is in charge of nominating the director, the management, and the members of a supervisory committee, if the SZMSZ prescribes the establishment of one. The criteria mentioned previously are also those for nomination, with the difference, or rather modification, that any working person of the enterprise qualified to be elected can be elected as a member of the supervisory committee if there is no reason -- as defined in the SZMSZ draft -- that prevents him from filling the position (a quarrelsome attitude for instance).

The first general meeting (deputies' meeting) is convened by the director. The meeting, after the establishment of the SZMSZ, elects a president -- at the proposal of the preparatory committee -- to further carry out the agenda (the election of the director, the leadership, and the members of the supervisory committee where this is the case). Following this, at the proposal of the preparatory committee, it decides by secret ballot whether to confirm the director in his position. The viewpoints already mentioned are the guiding principles for the preliminary synchronization and for the vote.

If the meeting confirms the director in his function, the preparatory committee makes a proposal to the members of the leadership and -- if the SZMSZ orders its organization -- to the member of the supervisory committee. It is advisable to present the nominations for members of the leadership and members of the supervisory committee on separate voting cards. Through a secret ballot the workers or their representatives elect the leadership -- and, in cases where it is to be set up -- the supervisory committee, whose number is determined by the SZMSZ. At the proposal of the preparatory committee, the general meeting (deputy meeting) elects an election committee through a simple majority open vote in order to carry out the election.

If the general meeting (deputy meeting) does not confirm the director in his position, there is a need to announce a competition in the same way as in the previous cases. The election of the new director, leadership and, where appropriate, of members of the supervisory committee can take place following evaluation of the competition announced to fill the director's position. The general meeting (deputy meeting) in their case will be convened by the chairman elected at the first meeting.

The representatives of the organ exercising legal supervision must be invited to the first general meeting (deputy meeting) or the meeting electing the director, and participation in the first general meeting by representatives of the founding organ and the competent industrial-branch trade union is also justified. The elected director becomes a member of the leadership and chairman of its meetings.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO CONTINUE CHURCH SUBSIDIES

LD202209 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI) -- At the request of the Hungarian churches and denominations, the Council of Ministers have decided to continue to grant annual state subsidy, which is allocated prompt by the State Office for Church Affairs from 1985 on, until December 31, 1990.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ITALY'S ANDREOTTI

Welcomed by Olszowski

LD201806 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Poland today on an official visit for several days. At Warsaw's Okecie Airport the Italian guest was welcomed by Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, and Guglielmo Folchi, Italian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland.

Begins Talks With Olszowski

LD202026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti has arrived in Poland at the invitation of Stefan Olszowski for an official visit which will last several days. This afternoon a meeting was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Stefan Olszowski and Giulio Andreotti. Plenary talks then began, chaired by the two ministers.

Olszowski Gives Dinner

LD202359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Plenary talks began during the 1st day of the official visit to Poland by the Italian foreign minister, with Ministers Giulio Andreotti and Stefan Olszowski in the chair. In the evening Stefan Olszowski gave an official dinner in honor of Giulio Andreotti in the Council of Ministers building. In their speeches the two foreign ministers declared, among other things, that at present the most important and urgent task in international politics is to curb the arms race. They expressed the conviction that Poland and Italy can make a joint contribution to constructive dialogue, detente, and peace on our continent.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS MEET CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV

LD202129 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received CEMA Secretary Vycheslav Sychev, who is visiting Poland. They discussed matters relating to implementation of the resolutions of the economic summit held in June this year, which defined the directions and forms whereby the economic integration of the socialist community is to be considerably expanded and deepened. Janusz Obodowski took part in the meeting. [Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1830 GMT on 19 December reports CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev met with Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and deputy premier, and "discussed matters connected with the January meeting of this committee." Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 at GMT on 20 December adds: "Vyacheslav Sychev was also received by Kazimierz Barcikowski and Stefan Olszowski."]

DPRK VICE PREMIER MEETS WITH OLSZOWSKI

SK192335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2322 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 20 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam who had stopped over in the Polish People's Republic on his way home from his visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic had talks with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, in Warsaw on December 18.

Present at the talks on our side were the party of the DPRK foreign minister and the Korean ambassador to Poland and on the opposite side were a Polish vice-minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on the problem of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic and a series of international problems of common concern.

The two sides reached a consensus of views on all problems discussed.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

OPZZ OFFICIAL READS STATEMENT ON PRICE POLICY

LD202112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 84

["Interview" with Romuald Sosnowski, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Accord Executive Committee, by unidentified reporter on 20 December; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] And now we are returning to today's meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]. Following the meeting our reporter has asked Romuald Sosnowski, the deputy chairman of the Committee, for an interview.

[Reporter] Following the adoption by the committee of a resolution stating that the view of the organization on the subject of prices and cost of living for 1985 has to be expressed either in full or not at all, I would now like to ask you to present this view.

[Sosnowski] The (?reborn) trade union movement herewith confirms its readiness to undertake activities encouraging the overcoming of the economic and social difficulties. They can be resolved most successfully, in our view, by improvement of the efficiency of management and better organization and labor discipline and bolder technological progress. That is why we shall undertake actions inspiring workers to creative innovation and we shall encourage initiatives serving to increase professional and social involvement, because we know that without solid effort and efficient work, it is not possible to achieve noticeable improvement in the living conditions of the working people. We have expressed our confidence in the policies of the government so far and we spoke out in favor of rational economic reforms. We assess positively the announcement of implementation of our suggestion of partial lifting, in the near future, of rationing of food. We are pleased to see the Politburo initiative to establish a party, government, and trade union commission to investigate the working people's standard of living. We also confirm our contribution to the work of national unification, as served by our declaration to join the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. In such a policy we see a good way to overcome the economic and social difficulties and improve the working people's living conditions.

While noting the positive effects of the government policy so far, we are, nevertheless, resolutely opposed to the tendency to overcome economic difficulties by lowering the working people's standard of living, tolerating the low management efficiency, and conducting the policy of continuous price increases, the policy which, in the feelings of the population, is seen as one and only sign of improvement in the economy. [sentence as heard]

Right now, in the mass media and in the statements by government representatives, price changes are announced. We are concerned about them. In particular we are worried by the argument that the Central Annual Plan for 1985 has been discussed with the trade unions and the price increases are a direct result of the plan.

We wish to state once again that, while being involved in consultations on the Central Annual Plan for 1985, we did not express our view on the specific solutions regarding prices. So far we have not received a satisfactory reply from the government to our doubts expressed during the consultations.

We herewith protest against statements made by some government representatives claiming that, allegedly, as regards the (recent) increase of prices of railway and bus tickets, postal increases, and increases in rents, there was a prior consultation with the trade unions.

Considering the fact of gradual coming out of the economic crisis, we are of the opinion that all increases of prices of staple goods must be balanced by simultaneous increases in wages and welfare benefits, such as pensions, annuities, grants, and family benefits.

The Executive Committee of the OPZZ, acting on the basis of incoming opinions of the factory trade union organizations and their members, states that: First, any attempts to set retail price increases of staple goods and basic service at a level higher than assumed in the plan are unacceptable; second, in order to carry out a discussion and take up a stance on the proposed prices on behalf of the trade union movement, the OPZZ will need at least 3 months. As we know work is currently going on on detailed solutions for the price changes planned for 1985. We are looking at these in the context of the price increases carried out in the fourth quarter of 1984, i.e., the prices of railway and bus tickets and rents.

The Executive Committee demands from the government that the following be presented:

First, an exact analysis of effects of 1984 price increases on the standard of living; second, a proposal for retail price increases of goods and services for 1985 and the envisaged effect of such increases on the standard of living; third, a guarantee of recompense of the planned price increases by corresponding decisions on wages, incomes, and welfare benefits.

The Executive Committee of OPZZ states that failure to meet our demands will cause rejection by the trade unions of all price increases and will cause us to avail ourselves of the rights contained in the Trade Union Law.

Warsaw 20 December

The Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Accord

AGENDA SET FOR PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD201820 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw Dec 20 -- The PUWP CC 18th plenary meeting will start here tomorrow.

The agenda of a two-day plenum includes a report by the Political Bureau on the party's tasks in implementation of the Central Annual Plan for 1985 -- improvement of economic efficiency and consolidation of equilibrium, information by the Council of Ministers, discussion and, finally, adoption of a relevant resolution.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

Ceausescu Toast at Dinner

AU201801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 18 December Bucharest dinner for Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Bulgarian friends, comrades: I have the great pleasure of extending to you again, dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and the entire Bulgarian party-state delegation, warm comradely greetings and best wishes of welcome to our fatherland.

Your official visit to Romania is an opportunity to continue our traditional meetings and talks which have always given a new impetus to relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. I am convinced that, in the course of the talks we started today, we will jointly find new ways and means to further intensify comradely cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples. We particularly value the high level of the Romanian-Bulgarian ties and believe that we should continue to do our best to constantly upgrade our relations and ensure that they become an example, from all viewpoints, of relations between neighboring and friendly socialist countries. We believe that this serves to develop socialist construction in our countries and the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace in the world.

The Romanian and Bulgarian peoples this year celebrated 40 years of free development along the road of socialism. In these years our parties and peoples have carried out profound revolutionary changes in all fields of the material and cultural life and have attained historical victories, which confirm the correctness of the socialist path we have chosen and the durability of the system we are building.

Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, we are familiar with and highly value the achievements of friendly Bulgaria and the efforts and activity carried out by the diligent and talented Bulgarian people to unflinchingly implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the national conference, with a view to promoting the country's socioeconomic development and elevating the overall living standard.

We wholeheartedly wish the friendly Bulgarian people new and ever greater achievements in building the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Esteemed comrades, while fully engaged in implementing its programs of socialist construction, Romania also pays particular attention to strengthening cooperation and friendship with all socialist countries, primarily the neighboring ones, and actively participates in and directly contributes to better cooperation and specialization within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact activities. We are firmly convinced that the enhancement of cooperation and unity among socialist countries is a most important element of successfully building the new society in our countries and promoting a policy of peace and cooperation among all nations.

In the current circumstances, when international life is characterized by unprecedented tension, particularly as a result of the policy of armaments, it is all the more necessary to strengthen cooperation among peoples and progressive forces everywhere to halt the dangerous trend of events toward tension and a world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe.

We believe that the main problem of contemporary times is to halt the arms race, primarily nuclear, proceed to disarmament, and ensure a lasting peace in the world.

We are especially concerned about the serious situation created in Europe. We welcome the fact that the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States will meet at the start of next year and we expect this meeting to lay the foundation for a passage to real negotiations on solving the entire complex of problems with regard to nuclear weapons and the militarization of outer space. These negotiations must pay primary attention to problems connected with halting the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the Soviet nuclear countermeasures and reaching appropriate agreements conducive to eliminating intermediate range nuclear missiles from our continent, and later freeing Europe from any kind of nuclear weapons. It is also necessary to conclude appropriate agreements on preventing the use of outer space for military purposes and to reach an overall settlement to govern the use of outer space.

As the problem of missiles is of direct concern to Europeans, who would be the first victims of their use, the European states, primarily those belonging to the Warsaw Pact and NATO, should assume appropriate responsibilities and act to contribute, in one form or another, to ensuring the success of these talks, defending the life and peace of their peoples, and saving Europe from a nuclear catastrophe.

We attach great importance to the Stockholm conference because it offers a most opportune framework for further contacts and discussions on ways and means to achieve measures of trust, security, and disarmament, including on the question of nuclear weapons.

Within the overall concerns in strengthening trust, security, and peace in Europe and the world, we pay particular attention to the situation in the Balkans. We consistently act and speak out for extending bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries, politically solving certain contentious problems still existing between certain Balkan states, and turning this region into an area of good-neighborliness and peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We also support the creation of such nuclear-free bases in northern and central Europe and in other regions of the world.

We firmly work to peacefully solve conflicts and contentious issues between states through negotiations and to ensure strict observance in relations between states of the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. In this spirit, we advocate a global and peaceful solution to the complex problems of the Middle East and we speak out for finding ways and means for a negotiated solution of all conflicts and states of tension in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, in the interest of the peoples and of peace and understanding among nations.

In view of the serious world economic situation, particularly the very difficult situation of the developing countries, and the fact that the gaps between rich and poor countries continue to increase, instead of diminshing, we believe that everything posssible should be done to tackle these problems in a new and realistic way, including the problem of the foreign debt, with a view to building a new world economic order based on relations of full equality and equity, which can ensure the faster progress of all countries, particularly the developing ones, and their unhampered access to the achievements of modern science and technology.

Life and today's world realities emphasize the ever more important role of peoples in shaping the course of international life.

We are firmly convinced that, by acting together and cooperating closely, the peoples and advanced forces -- within which an important role devolves on the socialist countries -- can halt the dangerous course of events toward tension and war and can ensure the triumph of the policy of disarmament, detente, independence, cooperation, and peace!

Expressing once more the conviction that your visit to Romania will make a new and important contribution to the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and to the cause of socialism and peace, I would like to toast:

-- the further flourishing of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship;

-- the well-being and happiness of the friendly Bulgarian people;

-- the health of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and our close friend, Comrade Todor Zhivkov;

-- the health of the other dear guests from friendly Bulgaria;

-- the health of you all! (lively applause)

Zhivkov Speech

AU201710 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Dec 84 p 7

[Speech given by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, at official dinner given in his honor in Bucharest on 18 December]

[Text] Esteemed comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, comrades: I would like, above all, to express our gratitude for the invitation addressed to a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to visit the SR of Romania.

We are glad to be on Romanian territory again. On behalf of my comrades, the members of our delegation, I express gratitude for the friendly and cordial welcome accorded to us by the population of Bucharest, the hospitable capital of your socialist motherland.

In the demonstrations of respect and friendship with which you have welcomed us, we see an expression of the fraternal relations and links existing between our two neighboring peoples. Bulgarian-Romanian friendship is our valuable, common achievement. This is a friendship which is consolidated in the struggle of two peoples for national and social freedom, a friendship that in the years of socialist construction is truly prospering.

Comrades, our first meetings and talks took place today. We are satisfied that they are proceeding in a spirit of cordiality mutual understanding. I think that I express our mutual opinion in pointing out that the assessment we made about the past development of Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation is positive. We really are fully justified in being satisfied with the manner in which our cooperation is developing and improving to perfection as a dynamic and purpose-oriented process. Today this process is encompassing all sectors of our socioeconomic life.

Our party and state leadership, as well as Bulgarian Communists and all working people in our country, highly appreciate the fruitful relations between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania.

These relations are in conformity with the two peoples' vital interests and serve the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community; they serve the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

I take advantage of this opportunity, Comrade Ceausescu, to once more most sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of your reelection to the post of secretary general of the RCP and to wish you health and great strength, as well as even greater successes in your highly responsible work.

We have no doubt that our present visit to fraternal Romania will give a new impetus to the further development and consolidation of our friendship. As a matter of fact, favorable prerequisites for this exist. These are the good-neighborly relations, the long traditions of friendship and cultural exchange, and the mutual complementing of our national economies. Naturally, the decisive factor in all this is our common path of socialist construction, a factor which is based on our common great ideas and goals.

We, our party and the working people in our country, highly appreciate the achievements of the Romanian people in building socialism. We acquainted ourselves with particular interest about the major tasks assigned by the 13th RCP Congress. We wish you with all our hearts, dear friends, new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in the SR of Romania.

Comrades, we are all particularly concerned about the international situation in which certain imperialist circles in the United States and NATO are dangerously aggravating the political climate. Their striving to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance and to achieve military superiority evokes serious concern.

I cannot fail here at this friendly meeting to stress the fact that we, and all mankind with us, are facing the most crucial problem of our epoch -- the prevention of nuclear war, the saving of our earth. This is the will of the peoples and no one can irresponsibliy neglect it today. Such is the basic goal of our foreign policy -- the foreign policy of the socialist community member-countries.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are proposing the best, and most radical solution: the liberation of Europe from nuclear arms, from medium-range missiles, and from tactical weapons. We are resolutely against the plans to militarize outer space, against the development and introduction of new systems and kinds of weapons of mass destruction likely to produce a new round in the arms race, likely to produce a menacing escalation of the danger that a destructive nuclear conflict may erupt. We are in favor of constructive and honest negotiations, based on the principles of equality and equal security.

Our people welcome the Soviet initiative to begin new negotiations between the USSR and the United States, so that mutually acceptable agreements may be adopted on all questions pertaining to nuclear and space weapons. This is a new manifestation of humanitarianism, of concern for the fate of human civilization, and a realistic expression of the basic political line conducted by the fraternal socialist countries in international relations.

We think that the successful work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe may basically contribute to the improvement of the situation in Europe and the world.

The will of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is irrevocable: We will work unrelentingly for the implementation of numerous proposals submitted by the socialist community countries, which are aimed at alleviating military confrontation, removing the danger of war, and establishing lasting peace and understanding among the peoples. We are convinced that for the sake of these goals our unity and unity of action will strengthen within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

I would like to stress with satisfaction that all Warsaw Pact member-countries have adopted a political decision to prolong the organization's term of action. This decision expresses the unanimity of the fraternal countries on the question of the role and significance of our defense alliance in preserving and consolidating peace, particularly under the circumstances of the present-day, tense, international situation. We are on the eve of a year of jubilees; the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan; the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact; the 10th anniversary of adopting the Helsinki Final Document. We will worthily celebrate all these anniversaries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria actively contributes to the consolidation of the positive changes which have taken place on the Balkan Peninsula. We are consistently working for the expansion and intensification of good-neighborly relations with the other Balkan countries, for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. We are firmly convinced that the Bulgarian-Romanian friendship will represent an important, stabilizing factor in this area.

Comrades, once more I will stress my conviction that our meeting will be an important step toward the further development of our comprehensive cooperation, in the interest of socialism, security, and peace in Europe and the world.

In expressing once more my gratitude for the cordial and friendly hospitality, I propose the following toasts:

--To the prosperity of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship!

--To the development of cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania, between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples!

--To the upsurge and prosperity of the fraternal Romanian people!

--To the unity and cohesion of socialist community member-countries!

--To the health of my friend and comrade, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania!

To the health of Comrade Elena Ceausescu!

--To the health of all here present!

Cheers!

Leaders Continue Talks

AU201136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2120 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/12/1984 -- On December 19 in the afternoon the official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov continued.

During this new round talks the sides further looked into a series of problems related to a stronger development of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation in the economic, technological, scientific and other domains of joint interest. The chairmen for the two sides in the joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration informed on the way the decisions made during the latest Romanian-Bulgarian summit interview are implemented, and presented the measures agreed upon and the problems to be solved from now on in view of intensifiying the trade, the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria over the ensuing interval.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov appreciated -- during the talks that resumed in the afternoon -- the activity carried out during the visit by the joint governmental commission, pointing out the fruitful character of the talks conducted and understandings reached on the expansion of the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation in a series of domains of great importance for the economic and social progress of the two countries. The members of the commission were asked to take all the measures for and follow systematically the materialization of the things agreed upon.

During the talks the two party and state leaders pointed out that the national economic economies in full swing of Romania and Bulgaria provided ever larger opportunities for promotion and diversification of the bilateral economic relations, to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, of the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the world.

The talks proceed in a warm friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Official Talks End

AU202045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/12/1984 -- On December 20, at the Palace of the State Council the official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, concluded.

The two party and state leaders expressed their full satisfaction at the results of the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue that was a moment a special importance for the further development of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. The sides noted that the visit highlighted multiple opportunities to intensify the relations between Romania and Bulgaria, as well as concrete ways to expand the economic collaboration in domains of joint interest, in science and technology, to diversify and enhance the volume of trade.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reasserted the resolve to do everything so that the bilateral relations may grow continuously to assert themselves from all the points of view as an example of relations between socialist neighbouring friendly peoples, pointing out this to help the economic and social progress of Romania and Bulgaria, the development of the socialist construction in both countries, the general cause of socialism the strengthening of understanding; colaboration and peace in the world.

The exchange of views on certain current international issues singled out the wish and resolve of the two countries and parties to collaborate more tightly in halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation war, for a passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to safeguard the sacred right of peoples to existence, to a free and dignified life, to peace.

Special attention was paid to the European issues, stress falling on the importance of the efforts aimed at reducing tension and promoting detente, security, peace and collaboration in our continent.

An in-depth analysis of the situation in the Balkans brought to light the need to develop the bilateral and multilateral collaboration, the dialogue -- at summit level included -- among the countries in this geographical zone, in view of turning the Balkans into a region of peace, good neighborliness, understanding and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. The sides expressed the belief that strengthening and deepening these relations meets the interests of the poples in the zone, of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The two party and state leaders agreed to continue the fruitful Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue, considering this to play a decisive part in a wiser promotion of the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Romania and Bulgaria, between the two neighbouring friendly peoples.

The talks proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and confidence.

Related to the results of the visit, the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, and the understandings they reached, a joint communique was endorsed.

Premiers, Secretaries Meet

AU200844 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, December 20 (BTA special correspondent) -- Yesterday Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Bulgarian party and state delegation, met with Mr Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In an atmosphere of mutual understanding they considered some concrete questions of the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, member of the Bulgarian party and state delegation, had a meeting with Mr Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party. They surveyed the relations between the two brotherly parties and discussed some questions of the development of their cooperation.

Agreement Signed

AU201640 Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, December 20 (BTA spec. corr.) -- The ceremony of signing the Long-Term Agreement for the Development of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Romania for the period up to 1990 and in some spheres up to the year 2000 was held this morning. The agreement was signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria and by Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania. The members of the party and state delegations of Bulgaria and Romania were also present.

The document provides for the development of bilateral cooperation, of specialisation and industrial cooperation and for the increase, on this basis, of the reciprocal deliveries of goods and products through concluding long-term agreements and contracts for 10-15 years and through the improvement of the structure of trade by increasing the share of the goods with high efficiency.

The document provides for a considerable increase in trade in the next five-year period on the basis of introducing structural changes by increasing the share of the products with a high rate of processing.

Cooperation in the scientific research sphere and in the working out of new technologies and the transference of techno-scientific progress into practice will play a major role in the development of economic relations.

The role of the coordination of the national economy plans will be raised.

Cooperation in metallurgy will also be prompted and special attention will be extended on cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering in order to broaden and deepen the industrial contacts and to realise the long-term initiatives, related to the manufacture of new products and equipment and the working out of up-to-date technologies.

There is going to expand and deepen the cooperation in the manufacture of buses of average capacity, or lorries and Oltsit motor cars. Specialization and joint production of electric, I.C.E. trucks and electric telphers are going to expand as well.

In future there will be extended the specialization and joint production between the two countries' enterprises in the chemical and petro-chemical industry, for a fuller and more efficient utilization of the raw material resources.

Wide-scale joint work will be carried out in the light industry, too, by exchanging finished products, raw materials and semi-products.

In the field of agriculture active work will be done to jointly select new, high-yielding varieties, to transfer into practice modern technologies and to improve the farm machinery.

It is planned to apply new forms of cooperation in timber processing, in the paper and cellulose industry and in the manufacture of building materials, transport, communications and tourism.

Special importance will be attached to the joint economic activity in third countries. There will mainly be fulfilled investment projects in metallurgy, mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, power generation, agriculture, transport and communications, the light and the food industries.

Zhivkov Departs

AU201127 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1050 GMT on 20 December begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of Todor Zhivkov, BCP general secretary. According to the announcer the two heads of state are greeted by the commander of the honor guard, the national athems of the two countries are played, and the two heads of state review the honor guard.

While the Bulgarian head of state is leaving the Romanian officials present (no names given), the announcer reviews the recent summit talks aimed at developing cooperation.

Todor Zhivkov is reported to have taken "warm" leave of President Ceausescu before boarding the plane. No speeches are made.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SENEGALESE ENVOY 20 DECEMBER

AU202013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/12/1984 -- On Thursday, December 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Adama Diallo, personal adviser to the president of the Republic of Senegal, Abdou Diouf. On behalf of President Abdou Diouf, the guest handed over to the Romanian head of state a message along with best wishes of good health and success in his activity.

Thanking for the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the Senegalese head of state should be conveyed his feelings of friendship as well as best wishes.

During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the way was examined in which the decisions concerning the Romanian-Senegalese relations were translated into fact and the modalities were looked into of attaining these targets, of initiating new mutually advantageous economic cooperationventures between the two countries.

The interview was attended by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

REPORT ON DRAFT LAW ON AGRICULTURAL, FOOD PLAN

AU202026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 84 p 2

["Report on the Draft Law on the Plan for the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry of the SR of Romania in 1985" -- SCINTEIA headline; presented by Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, to the 12 December session of the Grand National Assembly]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrade deputies: The current session of the country's high legislative forum takes place shortly after the 13th RCP Congress, which, implementing the will of the entire nation, has reelected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the supreme position of party secretary general; he is the most esteemed son our people, the great strategist of Romania's elevation among the developed countries in the world, and a prominent personality of the contemporary world.

Expressing once more our full satisfaction with this reelection, which is a political act of historical significance for the Romanian people's destiny, and being strongly inspired by your appeal at the end of the congress, much esteemed Comrade Party Secretary General, by your recommendations and guidelines on further increasing agricultural production and its economic efficiency, and by the great prospects opened to our fatherland by the 13th RCP Congress decisions, we will firmly work to unswervingly implement the decisions of the great forum of Romanian Communists, thus increasing the contribution of agriculture and food industry to the comprehensive progress of our fatherland, Socialist Romania.

On authorization from the government, please allow me to present to the Grand National Assembly the draft law on the adoption of the Plan for the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry in 1985.

Worked out under the direct guidance and leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, the draft Plan on the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry in 1985, which is an integral part of the uniform national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development, is based on the requirements of our national economy and on opportunities to increase the agricultural and food production, in accordance with guidelines and tasks established by the 12th congress and the national conference of the party. The main features of the draft plan are: to enhance the modernization of and intensify agricultural operations; to efficiently administer the land stock and the technical-material base; and to better utilize raw materials in the food industry.

The draft plan reflects the orientations and recommendations made by President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to stress the qualitative aspects of our activity and raise the implementation of the new agrarian revolution to higher levels. This agrarian revolution aims at fully utilizing our great possibilities to increase the agricultural and food production and enhance labor productivity and economic efficiency in all sectors and units, with a view to substantially increasing the contribution of the agriculture and food industry to the country's overall progress.

The draft plan for 1985 provides for higher development rates than in the first years of the current 5-year plan and sets the growth of the agricultural and food production at a level that can fulfill the self-management and self-supply programs, complete the state stocks, and also meet other requirements of the national economy.

The draft Plan for the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry in 1985 provides for important increases in the overall productions by better oganizing work, raising average yields per hectare and average productions per animal head, broadly promoting technical progress in all sectors, and generally applying the advanced experience accumulated by units which, in 1984, have attained over 8 metric tons of wheat and 20 metric tons of corn cobs per hectare as well as large yields for other crops and good results in zootechnics. The plan index levels are judiciously correlated to the technical-material base available, with a view to further modernizing and intensifying agricultural production.

Compared to 1984, the plan provides for a 9-10 percent increase in the net agricultural production in 1985 and a 6-6.8 percent increase in the overall agricultural production; the envisaged physical production will be achieved by markedly increasing average yields per hectare.

In 1985 we must harvest 29.65 million metric tons of grain in order to attain 1,200 kg per capita as well as larger yields of technical crops, vegetables, fruit, and grapes.

In animal breeding, the draft plan also provides for special tasks regarding increasing the number of livestock and the total and average productions, in accordance with the provisions of the program on self-management and self-supply and with a view to ensuring better supplies of agricultural and food products for the people.

On the basis of total productions envisaged, the draft plan provides for greater tasks regarding deliveries to state stocks.

The fulfillment of established levels for vegetable yields requires that all state and cooperative units and all agricultural producers should better administer their land stock, should cultivate the entire agricultural area, and should pay greater attention to further raising the productive potential of the land. We will pay particular attention to unflinchingly implementing the national program, as well as the other special programs drafted at the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, to obtain sure and stable yields. Likewise, we will take resolute steps to obtain yields of over 20 metric tons of corn per hectare on the more than 600,000 hectares earmarked for intensive corn crops by applying the recommended technologies. We will pay similar attention to other crops earmarked for intensive cultivation in 1985.

On the basis of programs approved, we will take steps to observe optimal sowing and planting schedules for all crops, implement prescribed norms for the density of crops, and carry out on-schedule and quality operations for the maintenance, harvesting, and storage of yields, so that each socialist agricultural unit and each private farm can obtain crops that meet expectations and can exemplarily fulfill their obligations concerning deliveries to state stocks.

In zootechny, in order to fully implement the 1985 draft plan provisions, we will pay greater attention to securing the necessary quantitative and structural base, by increasing average yields per hectare for all fodder crops. In order to ensure the necessary fodder base for cattle and sheep, we will extend trefoil crops and make use of all available fodder resources; likewise, we will take steps to fully implement the program on improving natural pastures. All units will endeavor to improve animal feeding, care, selection, and reproduction as well as zooveterinary assistance, with a view to raising the birth rate, reducing losses, and increasing average animal productivity in terms of slaughter weight.

In the food industry, on the basis of guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general, we will aim at utilizing more judiciously all productive capacities, increasing the industrialization degree of raw materials, improving manufacturing processes, strengthening technological discipline, and diversifying and perfecting the quality of products, in order to ensure better public supplies of agricultural and food products.

To implement the targets included in the plan and the special programs, our agriculture and food industry will in 1985 be allocated investments funds amounting to 51.8 billion lei. These funds will be used for supplying these branches with the latest machines and equipment, expanding orchards and vineyards, and implementing the national program provisions on irrigation, drainage, and antisoil-erosion measures.

In 1985 the technical-material base of agricultural will increase by 15,400 agricultural tractors and an important number of harvesters and other items of equipment. There will be 36 million metric tons of organic fertilizers, 240,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizers in terms of active ingredient, and 67,000 metric tons of pesticides made available to our agriculture. Another 400,000 hectares of land will be irrigated, so that, by the end of 1985, the total irrigated area will reach 3,700,000 hectares.

In the field of investments, we are duty-bound to take responsible action to ensure that necessary technical-economic studies, blueprints, and equipment are completed on schedule, to ensure smooth development of operations on all worksites.

We will lay particular emphasis on applying constructive solutions leading to a reduced consumption of metal, cement, and other materials with a high level of electrical consumption; we will also strive to intensify efforts to commission all projects on time and reach the planned parameters as soon as possible.

A very important element in the fulfillment of planned tasks is the ever broader introduction of technical progress. Agricultural research targets are: to introduce certain strains, hybrids, and seedlings with a higher productive potential and a higher resistance to cold weather, drought, diseases, and pests into agriculture; to work out new technologies for tilling the land and combating weeds, diseases, and pests; to improve existing fertilizing and irrigation technologies; and to establish the most efficient crop rotations. In the field of animal breeding, scientific research will pay greater attention to creating new kinds of highly productive cross-breeds, working out new animal breeding and exploitation technologies, and raising the conversion [conversie] degree of protein and energy fodder resources. In the food industry, scientific research will act to better utilize raw material resources, introduce new agricultural resources in the sphere of food processing, and simultaneously improve the quality and diversification of products.

Drawing all conclusions from this year's activity, we will work perseveringly and exactingly to unswervingly implement the orientations included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the 13th party and will take firm measures to radically improve the working style and methods both in the ministry and within local agricultural bodies. We will also take measures to enhance the responsibility of management and technical cadres in state agricultural enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, and agricultural machinery stations as well as of all workers in units, with a view to fully implementing tasks to increase the agricultural and food production and efficiently administer material and financial means.

In order to attain the efficiency indexes envisaged in the draft law on the adoption of the Plan for the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry, we will consistently apply the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism and the provisions included in the program on further raising labor productivity and the program on improving the technical and qualitative level, reducing raw material and energy consumption, and better utilizing raw and other materials in the 1983-85 period and up to the year 1990. This is with a view to increasing the profitability of all state and cooperative agricultural units.

In order to fulfill their plan tasks for the coming year, the working people in agriculture and the food industry will enthusiastically answer the call of the party secretary general and president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to exemplarily implement all plan tasks. Esteemed comrade deputies, I ask you to grant power of law to the draft Plan on the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry in 1985; the implementation of this plan will mark a new and important point along the road of carrying out the new agrarian revolution, promoting the flourishing of the fatherland, and raising the well-being of all our people.

AGRICULTURAL, FOOD PLAN FOR 1985 ADOPTED

AU190401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Dec 84 p 3

["Law on the Development Plan for Agriculture and the Food Industry of the SR of Romania for 1985" adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 13 December in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the following law:

Article 1. The 1985 Development Plan for Agriculture and the Food Industry is adopted.

The major indexes for the development of agriculture and the food industry are as follows:

percentages, calculated on the basis of prices on 31 Oct 1984

Index	Increase compared to 1984
1. Overall agricultural production	6-6.8
2. Net agricultural production	9-10
3. Industrial production goods	6.8
4. Labor productivity calculated on the basis of production-goods value:	
-- in state agriculture	24.3
-- in industry	13.7
5. Total investments from state funds and the funds of cooperative organizations	11.8
6. Reduction of expenditures per 1,000 lei of production-goods:	
-- in state agricultural enterprises	7.5
-- in industry -- total [as published]	5
7. Real incomes of the peasantry, derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person (compared to 1980)	12.2

Article 2. In 1985 the agricultural land area will total at least 15,030,000 hectares, of which the cultivated arable land area will be 10,010,000 hectares; 2 million hectares will be cultivated to secondary crops of corn, sunflower, soybean, flax and hemp for fiber, sugar beet, beans, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops. The irrigated cultivated land will total 3,221,000 hectares, of which the arable land will total 3,067,000 hectares.

Article 3. By the end of 1985 livestock numbers will reach the following levels:

Product	Unit of Measurement	1985
Cattle	1,000 heads	9,000
of which:		
-- cows and buffalo cows	1,000 heads	2,900
-- pregnant heifers	1,000 heads	600
Pigs	1,000 heads	15,000
of which:		
-- sows	1,000 heads	1,185
Sheep and goats	1,000 heads	23,000
Egg-laying fowl	1,000 heads	64,000

Article 4. Given normal climatic conditions in 1985, agriculture, the second basic branch of the national economy, is to achieve the following production levels for main products:

Product	Unit of Measurement	1985
Grain cereal -- total	1,000 metric tons	29,650
of which: [figures as published]		
-- wheat and rye	1,000 metric tons	9,880
-- corn and sorghum	1,000 metric tons	16,220
-- barley and double-row barley	1,000 metric tons	3,200
Sugar beet	1,000 metric tons	10,830
Sunflower and rape	1,000 metric tons	1,285
Flax for oil	1,000 metric tons	106
Soybean	1,000 metric tons	870
Beans	1,000 metric tons	330
Flax and hemp for fiber	1,000 metric tons	1,010
Fall potatoes	1,000 metric tons	6,545
Field vegetables	1,000 metric tons	7,500
Fruit	1,000 metric tons	2,800
Grapes	1,000 metric tons	2,220
Meat on the hoof	1,000 metric tons	3,071
Cow and buffalo cow's milk	1,000 hectoliters	60,900
Wool	metric tons	58,630
Eggs	million units	7,800

The levels envisaged for agricultural production are minimal. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality will endeavor to exceed those provisions.

The pledges assumed by the working people to fulfill and exceed agricultural production, reported to the 13th party congress, will be included in an additional program, the implementation of which will be followed separately in counties and units by ensuring the necessary conditions for the fulfillment of those pledges.

Article 5. On the basis of the production envisaged, deliveries of main agricultural products for state stocks will be as follows:

Product	Unit of Measurement	1985
Wheat-rye	thousand metric tons	8,000
Corn-sorghum	"	4,400
Barley and double-row barley	"	600
Soybean	"	810
Beans	"	170
Sunflower and rape oil	"	1,270
Flax for oil	"	88
Sugar beet	"	10,200
Flax and hemp for fiber	"	890
Fall potatoes	"	2,400
Field vegetables	"	3,750
Fruit	"	2,050
Grapes	"	1,550
Meat on the hoof	"	2,199
Cow and buffalo cow's milk	thousand hectoliters	28,000
Wool	metric tons	55,000
Eggs	million units	3,505

Article 6. In 1985 production of major industrial items will reach the following levels:

Product	Unit of Measurement	1985
Slaughtered meat -- total	thousand metric tons	2,212
-- state stock meat from slaughtering houses	"	1,495
Canned meat	"	110
Processed meat	"	385
Fish	"	440
Consumer milk	thousand hectoliters	7,500
Butter	thousand metric tons	53
Cheese	"	110
Edible oil	"	540
Sugar	"	950
Sterilized and pasteurized canned fruit and vegetables	"	456
Crude wine	thousand hectoliters	9,000
Beer	"	13,000

Article 7. To fulfill the targets envisaged in the agricultural and food industry plan and special programs and to firmly apply the principle of self-management and regional self-supply, the Council of Ministers will see to it that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, the executive committees of the county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality will take measures to:

a) firmly implement the 1985 tasks under the National Program to ensure safe and stable agricultural yields by making complete use of the available material-technical base;

b) fulfill the task extending agricultural lands and arable areas by making use of certain nonagricultural lands, and strictly respecting the deadlines approved for recovering and reclaiming lands for agricultural purposes from areas assigned for investment projects and for other purposes;

c) make complete and intensive use of the productive potential of the landstock by seeing to it that each owner makes complete use of agricultural areas in conformity with plan provisions, that the qualitative land valuation and organization continues so as to establish the productive potential of all agricultural areas and work out rotation cropping systems according to crop zones with stable fields and of optimal size;

d) introduce and expand the cultivation of the most productive varieties and hybrids, produce and use biologically superior seeds, ensure an optimal plant density in keeping with the provisions of the law, fertilize and tend to crops at optimal times, prevent and combat plant disease and pests, carry out the necessary irrigation work on all areas equipped with irrigation systems, and to see to it that all equipment is used rationally, and that fuel and energy consumption is reduced;

e) increase vegetable production in keeping with consumer requirements in each county and ensure consumer supplies of fresh vegetables for the longest possible periods of the year; ensure orchard and vineyard maintenance work, modernize and plant new orchards within intensive and superintensive cultivation systems;

f) completely use agricultural lands assigned for cash crops and secondary crops to cultivate corn, vegetables, sunflower, soybean, flax and hemp for fiber, sugar beet, potatoes, and fodder crops;

g) assign agricultural lands for highly productive intensive crops on schedule and ensure the material-technical base and all necessary conditions to achieve record yields in conformity with the programs adopted for each county; periodically train specialists, mechanizers, and other agricultural workers so that they become thoroughly acquainted with the specific technologies of each crop;

h) harvest, transport, and store crops at the optimal time in order to cut losses to the minimum and to ensure the necessary areas for preserving and storing products;

i) substantially develop the animal breeding sector in socialist agriculture and in people's private farms by;

-- improving breeds and breeding, achieving planned birth rates, and reducing losses to a minimum;

-- increasing the number of cattle raised in microfarms attached to truck farming and vineyards, and that of pigs in annex farms;

-- increasing average animal outputs and strictly observing animal delivery weights stipulated in the plan;

-- increasing fodder outputs per hectare and fodder yields on natural pastures and grazing woods by expanding melioration work in such areas; more extensively utilizing bulk fodder and byproducts and increasing their nutritive value.

In order to secure the necessary fodder for animal breeding at minimal production and transportation costs, the county agricultural and forestry bodies will allocate fields sown to fodder crops in the immediate neighborhood of livestock farms; similarly, those in charge of natural pastures and grazing woods will conclude longer-term contracts with livestock farms and complexes on the utilization of pasture fields. Livestock farms and complexes are responsible for carrying out agricultural and crop improvements on the field under contract, and for maintaining and rationally exploiting them:

-- responsible for further modernizing livestock farms and complexes and ensuring the necessary amount of water for livestock by adopting inexpensive solutions;

-- for working out, together with the Committee for Problems of People's Councils, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Ministry of Forestry, and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing cooperatives, the measures necessary for fulfilling and exceeding the planned tasks for raising household rabbits, beekeeping, and fish farming; and for developing silkworm farming in private facilities, schools, and forestry units;

j) improve production and labor organization in all agricultural units, resolutely implement the overall contract system, continuously improve labor norms, establish manpower expenditures for each unit, increase responsibility for strictly applying production technologies, perform timely and high-quality agricultural operations, and strengthen order and discipline;

k) increasing the effectiveness of economic activity in all state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils and all agricultural units.

Article 8. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the department in charge of contracting, procuring, and and storing agricultural produce, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, and the executive committees of county people's councils will take measures to ensure the entire centralized state stock of agricultural produce and county consumer funds, and will resolutely implement the principle of regional self-management and self-supply with a view to ensuring proper consumer supplies throughout the year.

Article 9. In order to achieve the agricultural outputs envisaged for 1985, the material-technical base of agriculture will develop as follows:

a) the agricultural sector will be supplied with 15,400 agricultural tractors and with 5,000 grain, fodder, and potato harvesters, and other agricultural machines and equipment;

b) 36 million metric tons of organic fertilizers, 2,403,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, and 67,000 metric tons of active pesticides will be applied; the utilization of liquid fertilizers will be expanded;

c) 400,000 hectares will be irrigated, so that by the end of the year the irrigated area should total 3.7 million hectares in conformity with the endorsed program;

d) drainage work will be performed on 275,000 hectares, antisoil-erosion work on 146,600 hectares, agricultural land and soil improvement and liming work on 272,600 hectares, scarification work on 193,000 hectares, and deep soil loosening on 1,825,200 hectares; 1 million hectares of pasture land will be sown on fodder crops.

Article 10. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, the executive committees of the county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, the county directorates for agriculture and food industry, and agricultural producers' commissions will assist private producers with seeds and seedlings, valuable stud material, and technical assistance and guidance with a view to achieving the largest possible vegetable and animal outputs in conformity with the uniform program adopted.

Article 11. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality will take measures to completely and effectively make use of agricultural raw materials in the food industry and to utilize to capacity the existing production facilities. The range of foodstuffs will be further diversified and their quality will be improved by securing new and better products in keeping with consumer taste and with the requirements of a rational diet. It is necessary to expand the use of vegetable protein derivatives and to better capitalize on domestic resources such as forest berries and domestic flora. Technologies shall be redesigned, technological procedures rationalized, and the production network improved to better preserve the nutritional value of products, cut back on waste, and increase the level of mechanization of the handling and transportation activity. Ocean fishing in areas that are highly productive and have more valuable fish species shall be expanded.

Article 12. In 1985 the volume of investments for agriculture and the food industry will total 51.8 billion lei, designed especially for completing projects begun in former years, for achieving the goals envisaged in the 1985 national program aimed at ensuring safe and stable yields, and in the program on the mechanization of agriculture to perform agricultural work in a shorter time.

To achieve the planned investment projects, measures will be taken to:

a) ensure studies and the technical-economic documentation for new projects;

b) implement investment projects on the basis of standardized technologies and plans to constantly cut back on metal, cement, and other intensive energy materials; to make large-scale use of local materials, and to utilize the other reusable materials;

c) putting into operation, according to the plan schedule, the investment projects in agriculture and the food industry through a steady and sustained activity on construction sites, ensuring deliveries of equipment in keeping with planned execution deadlines, through observing the schedules for technological and mechanical tests, and through training the labor force necessary for exploiting the new production capacities on schedule;

Article 13. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, and the scientific research institutes and units shall mainly orient their scientific researches, technological development, and the introduction of technical progress in the following directions:

a) working out new technologies to improve less-productive soils, more effective exploitation of irrigated plots of land, rational use of fertilizers and pesticides, appropriate regional distribution of varieties and hybrids, and the organization of a judicious crop rotation system;

b) creating new varieties and hybrids for seeds and seedlings of good quality, with great productive potential and resistance to low temperatures, drought, and other unfavorable environmental conditions and pests and diseases;

c) improving and creating new animal breeds characterized by a higher production potential; drawing up new technologies to better capitalize on the fodder base, including the use of new resources, cutting back on the specific consumption of fodder, increasing production on pastures and natural hayfields to a greater extent, and establishing more efficient methods for preventing, diagnosing, and treating diseases;

d) completely using agricultural raw materials, creating products and processed products with a nutritional value that will ensure rational nutrition in keeping with basic scientific norms;

e) utilizing new resources of agricultural raw materials and biosynthesis, creating products that are rich in proteins, and producing canned products and processed foodstuffs that retain the natural qualities of the products they are made from to the greatest possible extent;

f) increasing the efficiency of sugar extraction from sugar beet, the efficiency of extracting oil from sunflower and soybeans, and the efficiency of the processing of other agricultural raw materials.

Article 14. In order to increase the efficiency of the foreign trade sector, action shall be taken to achieve the planned stock of export goods by specializing production capacities and enterprises that will exclusively, or for the most part, ensure the variety and quality of commodities required by foreign partners, and will ensure a constant increase in the foreign currency contribution by products; to make the most effective use of the foreign currency funds allocated in the plan for imports; to mainly use domestic resources for raw and other materials, fuels, machines, and equipment, and to cut back on foreign currency expenses in the transportation of goods; to achieve and expand economic cooperation ventures with other countries.

Article 15. To ensure the people's supply in each locality and regional-administrative unit with grains, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, meat, milk, eggs, and other products that can be achieved economically under specific soil and climatic conditions, the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils shall see to it that the programs on increasing vegetable and animal outputs in each socialist agricultural unit and on people's private farms are implemented and that measures are worked out to make complete use of the productive potential of all agricultural lands, and to utilize with

maximum efficiency the means of mechanization, irrigation, other land improvement works, and the labor force.

Article 16. In 1985 special stress will be placed on more forcefully increasing labor productivity and cutting back on production costs, on increasing economic efficiency in all sectors of production in agriculture and food industry, on the firm application of the provisions of the new financial-economic mechanism, on strengthening workers financial-economic self-management, and on making use of all resources with maximum efficiency.

Article 17. The volume of the peasants' real incomes derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and their private farms -- calculated per one active person -- will increase 12.2 percent in 1985 compared with 1980 in keeping with increasing agricultural production and deliveries to the state stock.

Article 18. The indexes of the 1985 Plan on Development of Agriculture and the Food Industry of the SR of Romania will be specified for each plan holder in a State Council decree.

Article 19. The Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, economic departments and general directorates, central departments and enterprises, the executive committees of the people's councils and of Bucharest municipality are responsible for the overall implementation of the provisions of the plan on the development of agriculture and food industry of the SR of Romania in 1985. For this purpose they will take measures aimed at fulfilling the plan tasks under most favorable conditions and at increasing economic efficiency in all areas of activity in agriculture and the food industry.

SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1985 PUBLISHED

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["Law on Uniform National Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania in 1985"; adopted by Grand National Assembly on 13 December in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the following law:

Article 1. The Uniform National Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania for 1985 is adopted.

The major indexes of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania are the following:

percentages calculated on the basis of prices on 31 October 1984

Index	Increase compared to 1984
1. Social product	7.0
2. National income	10.0
3. Industrial production:	
-- goods value	7.5
-- net production value	13.5
4. Agricultural production:	
-- overall production value	6.0-6.8
-- net production value	9.0-10.0
5. Overall investments in the economy	8.3
6. Foreign trade volume	15.0

Index	Increase compared to 1984
7. Labor productivity in the national economy (calculated on the basis of goods value)	14.7
8. Reduction in expenditures per 1,000 lei of goods in the national industry	6.7
9. Average net pay (increase compared to 1980)	8.0
10. Peasantry's real income from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person (increase compared to 1980)	12.2
11. Retail sales	1.0-1.5
12. Public services	15.0

Article 2. The following figures are envisaged for major industrial products:

Electrical power	million kWh	76,660
Net coal	thousand metric tons	64,300
Extracted crude oil	thousand metric tons	12,600
Useful methane gas, including free gas	million cubic meters	32,850
Steel	thousand metric tons	16,000
Electrotechnical and electronic means of automation and electronic computers	million lei	10,200
Products of the precision machinery and optics industry, hydraulic and pneumatic elements	million lei	14,080
Metal-cutting machine tools	million lei	11,180
Technological machines and installations for industry	thousand metric tons million lei	1,046 51,900
Tractors	units	95,000
Town vehicles	units	190,000
Technical and special sea-going freight vessels	thousand DWT	1,270
Chemical fertilizer	thousand metric tons in terms of 100 percent active ingredients	3,920
Basic macromolecular products	thousand metric tons in terms of 100 percent	806
Synthetic rubber	thousand metric tons	211
Tires	thousand units	7,610
Artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns	thousand metric tons	372
Cement	thousand metric tons in terms of 80 percent clinker	16,500
Wood furniture	million lei	21,500
Household electrical appliances	million lei	2,450
Human medicines	million lei	5,200
Textiles	million square meters	1,378
Textile clothing	million lei	47,000
Knitwear	million lei	18,995
Footwear	million pairs	132
Slaughtered meat -- total	thousand metric tons	2,212
Fish	thousand metric tons	440
Milk and milk products	thousand hectoliters	29,000
Edible oil	thousand metric tons	540
Sugar	thousand metric tons	950
Beer	thousand hectoliters	13,000

Article 3. The Council of Ministers will take steps to ensure that the commitments assumed by the working people to rapidly develop industry and agriculture, commitments presented at the 13th RCP Congress, are correlated in a supplementary program. The Council of Ministers will supervise the implementation of this program per counties, ministries, centrals, and units and will ensure appropriate conditions for its fulfillment.

Article 4. The Council of Ministers will take steps so that the ministries, centrals, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Finance ensure:

a) fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks concerning production goods by ensuring a smooth production flow and by further improving the structural range and technical and qualitative level of production in order to manufacture products with high technical-functional parameters that make better use of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy and that can compete in foreign markets;

b) fulfillment by all economic units of their duties within the social division of labor, in accordance with provisions of the uniform national plan and with the overall requirements of socioeconomic development; steps will be taken at all organizational levels in the economy to observe plan discipline and strengthen control over production -- from the conclusion of contracts, technological preparatory work, the assimilation of new products, and securing supplies and the necessary manpower up to the actual manufacture of products and their delivery to domestic and foreign markets -- by strictly observing consumption norms for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, in accordance with law provisions;

c) utilization to capacity of the productive potential of enterprises, by increasing the degree of utilization of machines, equipment, installations, and built-up facilities; on-schedule deliveries of technical-material supplies to enterprises in the structural ranges required to fulfill the production for domestic consumption and export, smooth production marketing, and better personnel training and greater work discipline;

d) increased work safety on installations, machines, and equipment by strictly observing maintenance, check-up, and repair programs; supplies of the necessary materials, spare parts, and subassemblies and their efficient utilization; more extensive reconditioning of worn parts and subassemblies and measures to improve the technical-functional parameters of and to update machines, equipment, and installations, along with capital repairs;

e) primary utilization of domestic resources and reduction of imports to the absolute minimum, cuts in material expenditures and rational management of raw material and energy resources, reintroduction of reusable materials into the economic flow, and extending the utilization of reconditioned parts and subassemblies derived from production and consumption processes;

f) firm implementation of programs for production integration and specialization in accordance with provisions of the uniform national plan, proper correlation within the horizontal industry in order to intensify the manufacture of parts and subassemblies and ensure stockpiles for a continuous production flow, complete implementation of provisions envisaged in programs dealing with cooperation among enterprises, centrals, ministries, and counties with a view to meeting production and export requirements and strictly observing contract terms;

g) further modernization and diversification of consumer goods production per quality ranges and expanded small-scale industrial production by processing certain local raw materials, agricultural resources, and industrial by-products and by cooperation with the national industry.

The Council of Ministers, ministries, centrals, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, and the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises will firmly apply provisions included in the 1985 plan and in the special programs up to the year 1990 with a view to raising the technical and qualitative level of products; reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and energy; better utilizing raw and other materials; markedly increasing labor productivity; and improving work organization and norms.

Firm measures will be taken to perfect the planning activity, increase the role of centrals as plan holders, and strengthen their responsibility in planning activity and plan fulfillment.

Article 5. The planning of the itemized production, the distribution, contracting, and delivery of raw and other materials, fuel, energy, and all products, as well as their utilization in the entire national economy will be done exclusively on the basis of approved consumption and reutilization norms in accordance with law provisions and by observing the list of standardized materials and products and the technical-qualitative characteristics and other standard provisions.

Article 6. Given normal weather conditions, the following productions of major agricultural products are envisaged for 1985 in agriculture, the second basic branch of our national economy:

Product	Unit of Measurement	1985
Grain -- total [all figures as published]	thousand metric tons	29,650
of which:		
wheat and rye	thousand metric tons	9,880
corn and sorghum	thousand metric tons	16,220
barley and two-row barley	thousand metric tons	3,200
Sugar beet	thousand metric tons	10,830
Sunflower and rape	thousand metric tons	1,285
Flax for oil	thousand metric tons	106
Soybeans	thousand metric tons	870
Beans	thousand metric tons	330
Flax and hemp for fiber	thousand metric tons	1,010
Fall potatoes	thousand metric tons	6,545
Field vegetables	thousand metric tons	7,500
Fruit	thousand metric tons	2,800
Grapes	thousand metric tons	2,220
Meat on the hoof	thousand metric tons	3,071
Cow and buffalo milk	thousand hectoliters	60,900
Wool	metric tons	58,630
Eggs	million units	7,800

Article 7. Arable land under cultivation will total at least 10,010 thousand hectares; 2,000,000 hectares will be sown to catch crops of corn, sunflower, soybean, flax and hemp for fiber, sugar beet, beans, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops.

The irrigated land area under cultivation will total 3,221,000 hectares, of which the arable land will total 3,067,000 hectares.

Article 8. By the end of 1985 the number of livestock will total as follows:

Product	Unit of Measurement	1985
Cattle	thousand head	9,000
of which:		
-- cows and buffalo cows	thousand head	2,900
-- pregnant heifers	thousand head	600
Pigs		
15,000 of which:		
-- sows	thousand head	1,185
Sheap and goats	thousand head	23,000
Egg-laying fowl	thousand head	64,000

Article 9. In 1985 the material basis of agriculture will develop as follows:

a) agriculture will be supplied with 15,400 agricultural tractors as well as 5,000 grain-harvesting combines, potato harvesters, and other agricultural machines and equipment;

b) 400,000 hectares of land will be irrigated;

c) drainage work will be performed on 275,000 hectares, antisoil erosion work on 146,600 hectares, and agricultural and soil-amelioration work (liming, scarification, and deep loosening) on 2,290,800 hectares;

d) 1,000,000 hectares of grazing land will be sown to fodder crops;

e) the agricultural sector will be supplied with 2,403,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, and 67,000 metric tons of pesticides, all in terms of active ingredient; 36,000,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer will be applied.

Article 10. In order to implement the plan provisions on agricultural production, the Council of Ministers will take steps so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, county agricultural bodies, and state and cooperative agro-industrial councils ensure:

a) firm implementation of provisions for 1985 from the national program on ensuring safe and stable agricultural production, by using to capacity and with maximum efficiency the technical-material base and the means allocated to this end by the uniform national plan;

b) complete and intensive utilization of the land, and increases in the area of agricultural -- particularly arable -- land, through hydromelioration work, anti-flooding protection, better organization of population centers, and exploitation of nonagricultural plots existing in all counties; strict observance of schedules approved for recovering and reintroducing into agricultural flow certain areas that were used for investment projects and other purposes; complete utilization of irrigated land to efficiency levels envisaged by plan; and parcelling the land into optimal-size fields within the framework of crop-rotation systems;

c) strict observance of crop structures and or areas earmarked for each crop on the basis of plan provisions; strict observance of optimal sowing schedules; strict observance of optimal sowing schedules and hectare densities in accordance with law provisions; on-schedule preparation of plots for intensive crops of high efficiency by ensuring the necessary technical-material base and all conditions for record crops in accordance with the program approved for each county;

d) continuous increases in the productive potential of the entire land stock by implementing measures established for the protection, improvement, preservation, and proper management of the land; by observing cultivation technologies for each crop; by more rapidly applying in production the valuable experiences of agricultural research institutes and stations; and by completing all agricultural and land improvement operations;

e) general utilization of strains and hybrids with a high productive potential and superior qualities; utilization of domestically produced seeds and seedlings of quality strains and hybrids for all crops, which are adapted to soil and weather conditions specific to each area; and achievement of additional production for export in accordance with the approved program on the production of seeds and seedlings;

f) further improvements in the production, storage, and utilization of vegetables, potatoes, and fruit in order to better meet consumer requirements throughout the year as well as industrial and export requirements;

g) performance of orchard and vineyard maintenance work and the modernization and planting of new orchards at an intensive and superintensive pace in order to attain larger quantities of grapes and fruit;

h) on-schedule and optimal performance of agricultural operations and rational and efficient utilization of chemical and natural fertilizers and of chemical pesticides and herbicides; extension of the mechanization of agricultural operations; rational utilization of the fleet of agricultural machines and tractors by making use of multipurpose machines capable of performing several simultaneous operations and thus requiring less fuel; attaching two trailers on tractors for transport purposes;

i) increases in the number of livestock and in average and total animal productions by improving selection and biological materials, increasing birth rates, and reducing death rates; complete utilization of industrial-type livestock facilities and breeding farms; promoting the development of rabbit breeding, beekeeping, silkworm growing, and fisheries; expanding ocean fishing in more productive areas and in areas that yield more valuable species;

j) increased fodder production by completely cultivating and utilizing all areas earmarked for fodder crops and catch crops and by increasing average yields per hectare; extending improvement work on natural pasture and hay fields, including those situated in forests, as well as on grazing areas in forests; seeding and extra-seeding pasture and hay fields in mountain and wooded areas; expanding catch crops, particularly in irrigated areas; and more extensive utilization of bulk fodder and byproducts by increasing their nutritive value;

k) harvesting agricultural crops at the optimal time and transporting, storing, and preserving agricultural produce in appropriate conditions, with a view to cutting back losses and preserving product quality;

l) increased economic efficiency in all state and cooperative agricultural units and in the food industry; better management of material and cash resources; and reduced expenditures in and consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

Article 11. In 1985, 24,200,000 cubic meters of wood material will be brought into the economy's flow, of which 22,041,000 cubic meters will be derived from principal and secondary (thinnings) forestry products. An additional volume of 2,159,000 cubic meters of wood material will be derived from forest maintenance operations, thinnings, and intermediate cuttings.

The Council of Ministers will take steps so that the Ministry of Silviculture, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the executive committees of county people's councils, and other forest holders ensure the complete and optimal implementation of provisions of the national program on conserving and developing the forestry stock, in particular, the following:

a) regeneration of 56,800 hectares as follows:

18,000 hectares through natural processes, by promoting to a larger extent valuable domestic species (spruce fir, fir, beech, and oak);

38,800 hectares through reforestation and afforestation, with a view to replacing non-efficient bushes with fast growing species of high economic value on 16,500 hectares and planting 7,500 hectares with special species suitable for cellulose timber; resinous species will make up 51.3 percent of the total volume of reforestation and afforestation of the forestry stock; 2,300 hectares of eroded land from the agricultural land stock that is not suitable for cultivation will be planted with woods to improve it;

b) strict observance of legal provisions to speedily reintroduce in the productive flow all areas released from the forestry stock for various investment projects; limiting to the maximum the utilization of wood for other purposes;

c) strict observance of technical rules for utilizing the forests and carrying out all maintenance and thinning operations in order to make full use of all wood material derived from such operations;

d) removal and complete utilization of broken trees, wind and snow-felled trees, and dried or insect-infested trees; complete removal of fallen branches and other wood material from forest floors;

e) increased production and better utilization of forest fruit, mushrooms, honey, silk-worms, and medicinal plants from the spontaneously growing forest plants as well as fish, game, and other forest products.

Article 12. In 1985 the water economy sector will be expanded by new multipurpose reservoirs totaling a volume of 104,000,000 cubic meters; water-way regulation will be performed along water-ways totaling 232 km; antiflood dams will be built along a 252 km stretch to protect population centers, economic units, and an agricultural area of 35,000 hectares.

The Council of Ministers will take steps so that the ministries, other central bodies, centrals, enterprises, and the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, together with the National Council for Environmental Protection implement the measures included in the programs on the environment and the improvement of hydrographic basins, by ensuring:

a) coordination between hydrotechnical work and framework-programs for the complete utilization, complex improvement, and rational use of waters within their respective hydrographic basins and regional development planning;

b) rational utilization of resources for drinking and industrial waters, irrigation, electrical power plants, navigation, fish-farming, and other purposes; an increased recycling rate of industrial waters and cutting back losses to a minimum; prevention of land erosion; protection of fauna, forests, and vegetation in reserves and parks;

c) commissioning and appropriate utilization of waste waster purification stations and installations in order to preserve water quality, avoid pollution, and reduce

consumption of and recirculate industrial waters; recovery of useful ingredients from used waters and utilization of residual mud.

Article 13. In 1985 the total volume of goods transportation will amount to 2,111 million metric tons.

The material base of general transportation will be increased through the addition of 60 diesel and electric locomotives, 2,675 freight cars for normal rails of the equivalent of 4 axles, nonself-propelled river vessels with a total capacity of 140,000 metric tons, 25 river tugboats and pusher tugs, and maritime vessels with a capacity of 652,000 DWT.

Article 14. The volume of post and telecommunication activities in 1985 will be 8.2 percent larger than in 1984, through intensive utilization of existing facilities and the broader application of new teletransmission technologies; the qualitative level and efficiency of all post and telecommunication public services will improve.

Article 15. The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Management of Fixed Assets, and the State Planning Committee, together with the ministries and centrals that are plan-holders, will take measures to:

a) operatively meet our economy's transportation requirements, reduce transport distances and empty runs, increase the load weight on each means of transportation, expand the general utilization of vehicle trailers, and rationalize the transportation flow and the consumption of fuel and energy; transfer from rail and road to river means of transportation on the Danube-Black Sea canal;

b) extend the use of modern transportation methods -- particularly palletization and containerization -- and mechanized loading and unloading operations; reduce freight transportation time; ensure that means of transportation are not standing idle in railway stations, industrial enterprises, and ports;

c) utilize primarily and to capacity our own fleet for foreign trade operations; ensure smooth supplies of fuel to vessels in Romanian ports; and avoid empty runs;

d) increase exploitation efficiency and utilization indexes; reduce repair time by improving technological processes in overhaul enterprises; expand the production and reconditioning of spare parts; and lengthen running periods in between current repairs;

e) increase labor productivity, substantially reduce transportation costs, and strictly save fuel and energy in transportation and telecommunication activities.

Article 16. In 1985 the total volume of investments in the national economy will amount to 273 billion lei.

The following investment funds will be allocated to the main branches of the national economy:

Branch	million lei
Industry	146,300
Agriculture, forestry, and water economy	50,100
Construction and transportation	38,300
Goods turnover and tourism	5,600
Scientific research, education, culture, health care, and other social and cultural expenditures	2,400
Housing and communical administration	25,800
Other investments	4,500

In the course of 1985, 250 important industrial and agrozootechnical facilities will be commissioned.

Financial, material, and manpower resources will be concentrated on hastening and commissioning of investment projects now underway. Work may begin on new projects only after technical-economic and execution blueprints have been approved.

Investments will mainly be designed to increase the energy and raw material base; implement the program for the intensive development, modernization, and elevation of the technical level of industry; implement the irrigation and land improvement programs for agriculture, as well as the program for the mechanization of agriculture, transportation, and other fields of activity; and fulfill the approved programs to improve the technical and qualitative level of products, reduce the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and energy, better utilize recoverable and reusable resources, put into production new items, raise labor productivity, and increase the competitiveness of Romanian products in foreign markets.

Investment will be made primarily in modernizing and overhauling existing facilities, so as to ensure better production streamlining, integration, and specialization and raise economic efficiency.

Article 17. The Council of Ministers will ensure that all investment fund holders, equipment-supplying ministries and centrals, or such as are responsible for construction-assembly enterprises, together with the Council for Coordinating Investment Activity, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Committee for People's Council's Problems, the General State Inspectorate for Investments and Construction, and the financing banks take measures to:

a) strictly observe provisions concerning commissioning schedules for new projects, according to prescribed execution duration, and type of facility;

b) carry out construction-assembly work and deliver equipment in accordance with investment project schedules; observe the mechanical and technological tests prescribed; secure the skilled manpower necessary to perform these tests in optimal conditions; properly organize the participation of specialists from client enterprises in assembling the equipment and testing it;

c) speed up the preparation of studies for investment projects by making full use of the services of central research institutes and other research, technical engineering, and design units for construction and installation work; expand the utilization of standard and reusable blueprints; and send teams of designers to building sites to provide technical assistance and speed up work;

d) ensure that investment studies feature the most efficient technological and construction solutions that can ensure that the allocation of construction materials, energy, and fuel will not be exceeded and that can increase the efficiency of the respective investments; substantiate the allocation of materials for each project on the basis of physical norms; tailor the volume and area of industrial and agrozootechnical facilities to the requirements of technological processes;

e) ensure steady work on all construction-assembly sites; expand the mechanization and industrialization of construction-assembly operations and employ modern construction methods, with a view to efficiently utilizing manpower, construction equipment, and transportation means; intensify cooperation among client, design, and construction-assembly enterprises, and the equipment suppliers;

f) further cut costs by applying the most efficient technological and construction solutions, expanding the utilization of standard blueprints, cutting construction-assembly work, not building facilities larger than technological processes require, making maximum use of existing facilities, reducing consumption of construction materials, utilizing prefabricated, substitute, and local materials to a larger extent, and enhancing the efficiency of each lei invested or spent.

Article 18. The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, centrals, enterprises, and the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality take steps to secure the efficiency of fixed assets envisaged in the plan by fully loading production facilities and capacities, observing planned utilization indexes for machines, equipment, and installations, reducing production costs, carrying out appropriate overhaul and repair operations, and commissioning new investment projects on schedule.

Article 19. For the area of scientific research, technological development, and technical progress, the 1985 plan envisages 3,500 main projects that will contribute to better utilizing raw materials, raising the technical and qualitative level of production, reducing material and energy consumption, extending production mechanization and automation, and more rapidly increasing labor productivity and overall production efficiency.

New products and materials will be put into production so that 45 percent of the goods produced in 1985 in the processing branches of the national industry are new and updated products brought into production in the course of the current 5-year plan.

Article 20. The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, centrals, and enterprises, together with relevant central institutes and academies and with scientific research and technical engineering units -- all coordinated by the National Council for Science and Technology and in cooperation with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Management of Fixed Assets -- take measures to:

a) increase the contribution of scientific research to securing our own raw material base by: intensifying geological prospecting to identify and exploit new mineral deposits and energy resources; increasing the efficiency of prospecting and exploration operations by carrying them out selectively and by concentrating technical and material resources on areas with immediate prospects; shortening delays between the research stage and the putting into production of the resources found; improving extraction and treatment methods for minerals in the extractive industry in order to better utilize the potential of our resources, including those located at great depth or with fewer useful contents;

b) intensify prospecting with a view to increasing the national fund of geological reserves in hydrocarbons, coal, bituminous shales, and so forth;

c) exploit new resources of energy, fuel, and synthetic fuels and all categories of recoverable energy resources derived from production and consumer processes; reduce specific energy and fuel consumption rates in all sectors; manufacture equipment and materials suitable for implementing programs on the utilization of the new energy resources and of recoverable and reusable energy resources;

d) improve and develop new technologies on processing raw materials and manufacturing high quality synthetic materials and new metals and materials for the machine-building industry, particularly for the electronic and microelectronic industries; manufacture new and better quality machines and equipment with a view to reducing material consumption, enhancing the technical and qualitative level of products, and designing new engines with low fuel consumption; implement new programs for the introduction of automation, electronics, and robots in production processes, particularly complex automation lines in the sectors with more difficult working conditions that require special efforts; establish pilot stations and experimental installations and efficiently utilize test benches for scientific research, technological development, and technical progress projects;

e) expand and complete ahead of plan schedule programs to assimilate, modernize, and renew production; create and take into production new and superior materials and new highly efficient machines and equipment requiring less energy and materials and capable of competing in foreign markets;

f) create new strains of more efficient seeds and plants with better resistance to frost and drought and a shorter growing span; develop new animal breeds with higher potential and better feeding qualities as well as new feeding technologies for livestock;

g) introduce more rapidly into production the results of scientific research and technical engineering;

h) increase the contribution of scientific research and technical engineering to scientifically organizing and programming production; carry out optimal maintenance and repair of machines, equipment, and installations; extend production mechanization and automation; and increase labor productivity, cut down on costs, enhance economic efficiency in all areas;

i) improve the typification, standardization, and technical norming of material and energy consumption in order to raise the technical and qualitative level of production, increase the efficient functional performance and the durability of products, and enhance the efficiency of the entire economic activity;

j) strongly develop cooperation between research, education, and production in order to commendably fulfill socioeconomic development programs; to solve and finalize scientific research, technological development, and technical progress projects and efficiently implement them in material production by reducing research costs and increasing productivity in these fields, which should result in shortened research-design-production cycles.

k) expand basic research so as to confer new prospects on the entire activity to master the structure of matter and the secrets of nature and life;

l) develop the production process within scientific research and technological enginering units as well as the production results attained with the help of these units in order to better meet the economic requirements for highly technical products and materials and further reduce imports and increase exports.

Article 21. In order to secure the material base of the plan, particularly from domestic resources, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the enterprises, centrals, ministries, other central bodies, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, and the banks act to:

a) utilize to a greater extent domestically-produced raw and other materials, including norm-exceeding stockpiles;

b) markedly reduce energy and fuel consumption in all fields by raising energy efficiency rates, particularly in the branches with high electrical and fuel consumption; in this respect, action will be taken to modernize installations, improve technological processes and all categories of high-consumption energy equipment, and fully utilize all reusable energy resources;

c) strictly limit the consumption of liquid hycrocarbons and replace them with brown coals and other less valuable energy resources; reduce technological losses and expand heat recovery; extend the use of oil well gas, methane gas, methanol, and biogas in the economy's transportation means;

d) strictly observe consumption norms and regulations and prescribed stocks of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy; improve utilization indexes; make use of substitute materials in industry; reduce material losses in the handling, storage, and transport of products; further improve consumption norms and regulations through the promotion of technical progress and the application of new technologies;

e) increase the contribution of reusable materials to meet national economic requirements for raw materials by intensifying their recovery as such, or after minor processing or reconditioning of materials derived from production and consumption processes, particularly metals and alloys, spare parts, chemical products, rubber, textiles, wood, paper, glass, and mineral oils, as well as materials, parts, and subassemblies derived from the shutting-down of certain fixed assets; the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets together with ministries and centrals will ensure that raw and other new materials are delivered only after the client enterprises have delivered recoverable materials in accordance with the plan,

f) administer and intensively use packing materials and ensure the complete recovery and reconditioning of such materials, pallets and containers, so that they can be reused;

g) intensify measures to put into production new products envisaged in special programs;

h) improve the supply process in order to ensure smooth deliveries of raw and other materials and products to enterprises in accordance with plan provisions; strictly observe the terms of economic contracts.

Article 22. In 1985 labor productivity per capita will increase as follows:

a) 14.7 percent in the national industry calculated on the basis of production-goods;

b) 13.4 percent in construction-assembly operations calculated on the basis of construction-assembly operations calculated on the basis of construction-assembly production;

Article 23. In 1985 the number of working people throughout the economy will total 7,635,000 people.

Three hundred thousand workers will be trained in vocational schools and lyceums and will join production in 1985; special emphasis will be placed on improving vocational and foremen schooling and perfecting curricula.

Article 24. The Council of Ministers will take steps so that ministries and other central bodies, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, the Ministry of Labor, the State Planning Committee, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Education and Instruction fully implement the 1985 provisions of the program to markedly raise labor productivity and improve the organization and norming of work. In this respect, they will act to:

a) promote technical progress by bringing new items into production, acquiring complex, automated machines and lines, perfecting manufacturing technologies, and raising the degree of mechanization and automation of production processes; special attention will be paid to the mechanization and automation of those production processes that imply difficult working conditions and require a large number of personnel, such as foundries, forges, thermal treatment plants, metallurgy, chemistry, transportation means and systems, the light industry, and other industrial and economic branches;

b) improve production and labor organization in enterprises, sections, and workshops as well as technological flows and labor norms in all branches according to the technical equipment available; establish labor productivity and manpower expenditure norms for each product or operation; reduce the number of personnel who are not directly productive; strengthen order and discipline at each workplace; and increase the working personnel's responsibility for and participation in judiciously and efficiently managing their enterprises;

c) implement program provisions on recruiting, training, and professionally improving manpower, by giving priority to securing the working personnel required for all productive sectors, particularly in the mining and oil sectors, and perfecting the training of manpower in agriculture.

Article 25. In 1985 expenditures per 1,000 lei production or gross income will be reduced by:

-- 56.3 lei in the national industry;

-- 78.9 lei in state agriculture;

-- 10.0 lei in construction-assembly activities (contracts);

-- 11.0 lei in transports.

The Council of Ministers will take measures to ensure that the ministries, other central bodies, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the State Committee for Prices, and the Financial-Banking Council fulfill the program on cutting back material costs and expenditures in production and secure the revenues established in income and expenditure budgets in close coordination with the uniform national plan and the state budget. In this respect measures will be taken to strictly observe provisions of the new economic-financial mechanism. Steps will also be taken to ensure that each economic unit resolutely applies the principles of workers economic-financial self-management and self-administration with a view to implementing a strict system of savings in all fields of activity and finances expenditures out of its own resources, thus obtaining maximum returns for each leu spent.

Article 26. In 1985 the volume of foreign trade will be 15 percent higher than in 1984.

The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, other central and local bodies, the centrals and enterprises, together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Technical Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank act to:

a) intensify canvassing of foreign markets and conclude contracts with foreign partners on the entire volume of exports and imports under conditions of high efficiency; diversify marketing forms and expand markets;

b) secure the commodity fund earmarked for export by manufacturing the relevant products on time and in accordance with structural ranges and qualities stipulated in contracts with foreign clients; rapidly adapt our production to foreign market requirements, so as to increase the share of highly processed items; and continuosly increase hard currency returns for our export products;

c) carefully manage the hard currency funds earmarked for financing imports by each ministry, central, and enterprise by reducing specific conumption rates, utilizing domestic resources as much as possible, and bringing into production new items and materials; schedule imports in close coordination with exports and with incoming hard currency returns;

d) diversify marketing forms and expand markets; carry out export-import operations, especially in machine building; increase deliveries of blueprints, studies, technologies, and technical knowledge abroad;

e) complete all international economic and technical cooperation ventures; intensify negotiations with foreign partners and initiate new ventures in order to expand and increase the efficiency of international economic cooperation; increase the profitability of joint companies;

f) secure the necessary manpower and equipment for completing construction-assembly work abroad on schedule and in competitive conditions, as well as for exports of blueprints, technical studies, and knowledge;

Article 27. The plan provisions for industrial production, agricultural production, raw materials utilization, recovery of reusable materials, labor productivity, and fixed assets are minimal, while those concerning production costs, material expenditures, material consumption, investments, consumption norms and regulations, including those resulting from standardized technologies, production lines, installations, and products are maximal.

The provisions envisaged for exports are minimal, while those for imports are maximal. Products will be imported only after a thorough study as to how necessary and efficient they are, by ensuring a planned equal trade balance for the entire economy as well as for each ministry and central.

Article 28. In 1985 the national income will be 10 percent higher than in 1984 and will ensure the necessary resources for the national socioeconomic development fund and for further raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

Article 29. In 1985 the total volume of retail sales through socialist trade outlets will be 273.5 billion lei and the volume of public services will total 42.3 billion lei.

In order to better meet consumer requirements the Council of Ministers will ensure that the Council on Coordination of Consumer Goods, the Council on Coordination and Guidance of Public Supplies and Services, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the State Planning Committee, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, together with other plan holders and consumer goods producers act to:

a) fully implement provisions of the program on application of regional self-management and self-administration and the uniform program on increasing agricultural yields in the private plots of cooperative members and in private farming with a view to ensuring appropriate consumer supplies of agricultural products; fully implement the program on public catering on a scientific basis with a view to ensuring appropriate supplies of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods to the people;

b) increase vegetable and animal agricultural production in all state and cooperative units; ensure deliveries to state stocks at the level established for each county; and make better use of resources derived from private farming;

c) regularly deliver to the people all consumer goods envisaged by plan and ensure that the products are of good quality and come in diversified ranges, so as to meet the demands of various categories of consumers;

d) develop public catering; increase and diversify the production and marketing of cooked and semicooked foods so as to make work easier in private households; improve supplies to canteens, public catering units, and other collective consumers by developing the production of meat, milk, milk derivatives, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit in annex plots of socioeconomic and cultural units, with a view to increasing supplies from such sources;

e) intensify sales of nonfood products in rural areas concurrently with increased state stock purchases and procurement of agricultural produce from private producers;

f) judiciously distribute stocks of consumer goods throughout the country while giving priority to large cities, workers centers, and spas;

g) further improve and develop services, expand the range of public services offered, improve their quality in accordance with requirements, and efficiently utilize existing facilities and local manpower;

h) reduce turnover costs by utilizing to capacity the technical-material base available to trade units; reduce transportation and storage costs; and fulfill the planned goods stocks.

Article 30. The remuneration fund of the working personnel will amount to 298.8 billion lei, thus ensuring a real pay increase of about 8 percent compared to 1980; the real incomes of the peasantry earned in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming -- calculated per active person -- will be 12.2 percent higher in 1985 as compared to 1980. The envisaged income increases and price stability will permit the people's living standard to rise as planned and will further bolster the purchase power of the leu.

The enterprises, centrals, ministries, and other central and local bodies will take measures to strictly implement the principles of the new system for labor remuneration and for the distribution of the working people's incomes, to directly link working people's pay to the work done and the results obtained, and to implement the

overall-contract system as the main form of labor remuneration in all economic units in industry, agriculture, construction-assembly, transportation, scientific research, technological development, design, and other sectors.

Article 31. All measures will be taken to further improve health care and social assistance by placing particular emphasis on preventing illnesses, protecting the people's health, and raising the birth rate, and to develop education, culture, physical education, and sports. Resolute steps will be taken to make maximum use of the material base of those sectors and to manage more efficiently the funds earmarked for sociocultural activities.

Article 32 -- Resolute steps will be taken to rationally distribute forces of production throughout the country, in accordance with the program-directive on regional socioeconomic development, and to implement the targets of the national program on planning the territory and urban and rural localities. Measures will be taken to fully utilize the resources of each county and area and to harmoniously blend industrial, agricultural, and other socioeconomic activities. Further steps will be taken to limit to the minimum the areas earmarked for construction as well as built-up areas, regroup scattered households, eliminate isolated orchards and vineyards placed in agricultural zones, and systematize the electical, transportation, and telecommunications network. Action will be taken to ensure better rural planning, by concentrating isolated villages and farms into large communes where new two-four story houses will be built on the basis of local architectural traditions, so as to ensure that a larger part of the plots of land allocated to each household will be used for gardening and other agricultural activities.

Article 33 -- In 1985, 140,000 apartments will be commissioned. Measures will be taken to encourage people in communes to build their own houses with state support in the form of loans, materials, and work. The state will also allocate plots of land for building and for vegetable growing.

Article 34 -- The Council of Ministers, as the supreme body of state administration, will periodically examine the implementation of the Uniform National Plan and will exercise strict control over the manner in which tasks are being fulfilled. It will also act resolutely to ensure optimal utilization of the economic potential of our country, profitable management of the national wealth, and greater order and discipline in all sectors. In this respect it will ensure that the ministries, other central bodies, the Working People's Councils in centrals and enterprises, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality fully implement all provisions for 1985. At the same time it will take steps to improve planning at all economic organizational levels in implementing and supervising the itemized production and exports, commissioning new units and attaining their planned parameters, raising labor productivity, reducing manufacturing costs, and raising efficiency and profitability in all fields.

Article 35 -- The indexes of the Uniform National Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania for 1985 will be distributed among plan holders under a State Council decree.

Article 36 -- The performance of the 1983 Uniform National Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania, adopted under Law No 7/1982, is approved according to the communique of the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council, the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee, and the Central Directorate of Statistics on the Fulfillment of the 1983 Uniform National Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania, published in the official bulletin, Part III, No 6 of 30 January 1984.

ADMIRAL MAMULA ADDRESSES RETURNING GENERALS

LD210009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received Yugoslav People's Army generals, who end their active military service this year, at the People's Army Club in Belgrade. Addressing his former colleagues in warm and cordial words, Adm Mamula said, among other things:

I wish, dear comrades, to convey expressions of high recognition for your sincere cooperation with us and with your other comrades, with whom for more than 4 decades you shared the burden of worries, obligations, and duties, as well as the joy felt whenever we managed, despite the difficulties, to achieve what the party, the working class, and the people of this country demanded from us.

The federal secretary then presented the generals, whose active military service ends this year, with plaques engraved with Marshal Tito's image and handed them letters of gratitude. On behalf of those present, Colonel General Dane Petkovski thanked the federal secretary.

Active military service ends this year for Colonel Generals Dane Cuic, Dane Petkovski, Asim Hodzic, Bruno Vuletic, Radovan Vojvodic, Milan Bjelogrlic, Lambe Mihajlovski, Milan Acic, and Aleksandar Janic; Admiral Tihomir Vilovic, Lieutenant Colonel Generals Ekrem Duric, Djuro Vrbavac, Milan Burcul, Stanislav Piscevic, Dimitrije Popovic, Jovan Popovic, Josip Skupnjak, Radovan Sreckovic, Borivoje Petkov, Mile Arnautovski, and Zarko Milicevic; and Major Generals Ivan Omahen, Dusan Radanovic, Zahid Mutevelic, and Rajko Maricic.

LONCAR, CUBAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER END TALKS

LD200221 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 19 Dec 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (TANJUG) -- Consultations between Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Viera Linares closed here today.

An exchange of views on the current international situation and, especially, situation in the Movement of Non-alignment and its activity in the coming period, took place as part of the very intensive and comprehensive, frank talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Past development and future prospects of relations between two countries and their cooperation within the Movement of Non-alignment, were assessed as favourable during the talks.

MILKA PLANINC RECEIVES USSR'S TERESHKOVA

LD202143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec. (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Committee, today received Valentina Tereshkova, president of the Committee of Soviet Women, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is on a visit to our country as a guest of the Conference for the Social Activity of Yugoslav Women. The reception, which was attended by Tankosava Simic, president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Yugoslav Women, and Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the USSR to the SFRY, took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Kersovan Meets With Tereshkova

LD202149 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 20 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was assessed as successful and conducive to the good overall relations between the two countries in a talk between Assembly of Yugoslavia Vice-President Nusa Kersovan and member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Presidium and of the Soviet Party Central Committee Valentina Tereshkova here today, Thursday.

Tereshkova heads a delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Conference for the Social Position [as received] of Women of Yugoslavia.

Nusa Kersovan acquainted the Soviet guest with the organization and powers of the assembly of Yugoslavia and its current work on the adoption of plans for next year.

Valentina Tereshkova spoke about the work of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

DOLANC DELIVERS SPEECH TO KOSOVO AKTIV

LD210046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Pristina, 20 Dec TANJUG -- Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidium, spoke to the political aktiv of Kosovo at the end of his 2-day visit to the province on current questions of the present sociopolitical situation in Kosovo and the country and on cooperation with neighboring countries.

He first stressed that during a relatively short historical period of building socialism headed by Comrade Tito and the party, we achieved significant results in social and material development throughout the country, including Kosovo. The decisive factor in all these achievements and our present social practice is socialist self-management, which has deep roots in the awareness and aspirations of the working class, working people, and all of our nations and nationalities. The economic difficulties which have beset our country -- and thereby Kosovo as well in an even more acute form, because it is economically our most backward area, with pronounced development problems -- should not blur our vision of the future or degrade our significant achievement in socialist development and, least of all, should not discourage anyone, in Kosovo or anywhere else in Yugoslavia, Dolanc said.

The example with which he illustrated our comprehensive development was that of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, where in 1948 over 80 percent of the population lived by farming and only 5 percent was employed. Now, though Kosovo's population has increased 2.2 times, the percentage of the farming population has been nearly halved, industrial production has risen eighteenfold, life expectation has gone up from 45.4 to 67.5 years, and there is a well developed network of health, educational, cultural, and other institutions.

Associated labor from all over Yugoslavia has constantly invested large resources in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in order to overcome economic and other forms of backwardness. In the 1952-78 period alone, investments in fixed assets increased in Kosovo more than 19 times (in the Socialist Republic of Serbia 9.4 times and in the SFRY 7.7 times). Though the investments' share of Kosovo's social product has been nearly twice as high as in Yugoslavia as a whole over the past 30 years, the growth of the social product has risen in Kosovo at the rate of only 14 dinars for every 100 dinars invested in the economy, while the figure for the whole of Yugoslavia is 24 dinars.

This is not due solely to a considerably lower level of efficiency in using fixed assets. The structure of Kosovo's economy, Dolanc noted, has been dominated for decades now by labor intensive branches, while the development of agriculture has been neglected, as has also been the utilization of the comparative advantages with regard to the availability of the workforce needed for the development of processing industrial activities.

The Kosovo economy will not be able to absorb the exceptionally high rate of increase in employable population even by the year 2000 and employment pressure will consequently continue to rise. By the year 2000 the number of people able to work will increase by about 50 percent, or by about 500,000 people and in the country as a whole by seven percent. A trend toward an exceptionally high rate of demographic growth has persisted in Kosovo throughout the postwar period. For instance, the number of inhabitants rose by 2.3 times during the 1948-82 period and the province's share of Yugoslavia's total population rose from 4.6 to 7.2 percent. In the year 2000 it is estimated that in Kosovo there will be about 2,500,000 people, or one out of every 10 Yugoslavs, and that the province will have moved by then from seventh to fourth place in the country with regard to the number of inhabitants.

The rapid population growth is influenced to a considerable extent by numerous factors outside the economy (religion, traditions, and so forth). The economic development of the province, though very important, does not provide enough of those conditions which are needed if the high birth rate is to be reduced and if the economic, social and other problems created by demographic expansion are to be resolved. With the exception of generalized planning formulations on the need for an active population policy, which are not being implemented, virtually no measures are being adopted to solve this exceptionally complex question which vitally affects the economic, social, educational, and health and other results achieved in the development of Kosovo, Dolanc said.

Commenting on some of the strategic orientations in the political platform on Kosovo, Stane Dolanc said that radical changes had not yet taken place in the development policy in many parts of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, which has had to pay most dearly for bureaucratic willfulness in the field of expanded reproduction and social development in general. An end has not yet been put to the practice of raising and channeling development funds without consulting associated labor. Not all the necessary conditions have yet been provided for unhindered pooling of labor and resources on the basis of economic logic and income relations. Resistance to the carrying out of the stabilization program is still present to a considerable extent. Dolanc backed these statements by referring to the results so far achieved in pooling labor and resources with collectives in Kosovo and noted that this slow process could not leave anyone, especially the responsible people in Kosovo, indifferent. Regrettably, he added, the federal fund for the development of insufficiently developed areas and the other appropriate organs in the federation, the republics, and the provinces possess no documented analyses of the causes which hinder pooling. It is known that part of the resources intended for pooling is used to cover excessive spending and the funds which are allocated in the form of loans for new projects are used to cover losses in factories which have already been built. For this reason it is necessary to examine thoroughly all the initiatives which lead to the more responsible and rational use of the resources invested through the fund.

While it is true that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo continues to be the least developed part of our country, in terms of newly built production capacities and the level of their equipment, the educational, professional, and creative potential of the people, and the general cultural level and standard of living, Kosovo -- especially in light of where it started -- has undoubtedly developed very rapidly in the post-war period. In doing so it has enjoyed the decisive support of our entire community.

However, counterrevolutionary events showed that working people, and in particular the young generation in Kosovo, have not been kept adequately informed about the real political and economic relations in our federal community, about Kosovo's position, and about the concrete facts concerning its rapid development, which was virtually unprecedented. Frequent emphasis was made in public and even by the leading Kosovo cadres on the fact that Kosovo was lagging behind. Insufficient stress was put in Kosovo's information media and among the masses, especially the young, on the extent of the progress achieved, on the extent of the resources set aside for its development, and what difficulties others in our country were also facing. This created a confused political picture which made confusion and infiltration by enemy propaganda possible. Insufficient stress on real data on assistance extended to Kosovo for its development from the federal fund was a major omission in political action. At the same time, there was no self-critical attitude on the way funds were spent and on their rational use. Kosovo was compared exclusively with the most highly developed area and not with what it was at the start. Development cannot be gauged only on the basis of income per capita. There are many other criteria as well and in this case it would have been more realistic to assess both Kosovo's achievements and the problems of its development.

Of exceptional importance to the strengthening of the political stability of our country, and not only Kosovo, is the suppression of what is known as economic nationalism, which is manifesting itself and which inevitably contributes to the spreading of nationalism in the political, cultural, ideological, and other spheres, Dolanc noted.

Recalling the significant successes achieved in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism which have been achieved over the past 3 and 1/2 years by the progressive forces of Kosovo and further afield, Dolanc warned that serious work still remains to be done in this respect. I do not think, he said, that we shall be able to say that the political situation in Kosovo has been fully consolidated until the emigration of the Serbs, Montenegrins, and other non-Albanian people from the province has been halted and until we have started more energetically to create the material and other conditions needed for a new quality of life in Kosovo and for its firmer socialist self-management ties with the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia in general. Considerable stress has been placed in the recent period on the fact that emigration from Kosovo has declined from year to year. However, this fact alone is not sufficient basis for conclusions and for completely objective political assessments of this process, because at the same time the number of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo is also declining from year to year. This fact, in Dolanc's view, is not always remembered and should no longer be ignored in connection with the measures which we now must adopt in connection.

Dolanc also drew attention to the different assessments of the question of emigration and of the activities undertaken in order to halt it and urgently advocated efforts to overcome them. The problem of emigration is the gravest consequence of the activity of the counterrevolutionary force in Kosovo. That is the way it is seen in the whole country and most directly here in Kosovo among all the honest Albanians who work hard together with all the progressive Serbs, Montenegrins, and others for their bread and for a better future. To us, apart from the working class, communists and other democratically and self-management orientated working people from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo represent the broadest social base for struggle for a new quality of life in Kosovo. We do not struggle for a Kosovo dominated by Albanians or a Kosovo dominated by Serbs. We struggle for a socialist self-managing Kosovo in which Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, and all others will live and enjoy equal conditions of national and human emancipation.

The responsibility for better international relations, and relations among people, must primarily be borne by the members of the majority people in every socialist republic and every socialist autonomous province, because their feeling of responsibility for the rights of the members of other peoples is the only true guarantee of their freedom and equality. The consistent, continuing, principled, and sharp struggle against the remnants of the irredentists and the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events will continue to be a permanent task of all the working people of Kosovo, primarily Albanians. I laid stress on the Albanians because in this way it will be possible to overcome a certain degree of mistrust which has been created against them and to which we must not remain bland. At the same time he warned that the elements of indoctrination of young people with Albanian nationalism and irredentism has not yet been eliminated from certain environments. He called for wider ideopolitical differentiation, political activity, and ideological training for the young.

Referring more extensively to the hitherto course of the political system analysis, Dolanc said:

In the discussion on the functioning of the political system, it is necessary to emphasize that the main points of discussion have to be the LCY program, constitutional principles and solutions, and the fact that the SFRY Constitution is an expression of our society's revolutionary experience in defining its own road to socialism and is a comprehensive program for finding the way out of statistic concepts of its implementation.

Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, then referred to our relations with neighbors, stressing our particular interest in developing good-neighborly relations and promoting comprehensive cooperation on the basis of our country's well-known principles of respect for independence, noninterference in internal affairs, and the right of any country to develop its own sociopolitical system and conduct an independent foreign policy freely and without interference from abroad.

Today I can say that this policy has yielded fruit. With the majority of our neighbors we enjoy good and stable relations. Our borders are peaceful and secure. Cooperation with our neighbors is based on mutual benefit and joint interest. We continue to expand and consolidate this cooperation, thus contributing to the stability of the region in which we live, which throughout its history, was constantly at the crossroads of foreign interests.

Yugoslavia has always been interested in developing good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the principles of equality. This is only proper since the two countries' people have for centuries shared the same territories and history and conducted a struggle for national liberation from foreign aggressors. I am convinced that it is today in the interest of both countries to develop equal cooperation based on full mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Unfortunately, throughout all the period since 1948, bilateral relations have been burdened by the Albanian leadership's persistent aspiration to interfer in our internal affairs to the extent of overtly supporting the irredentist movement in Kosovo from the positions of greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Yugoslavia has never allowed anyone to interfere in its internal affairs. It will never allow it to happen in the future either. Our view is that differences in sociopolitical systems or different roads of socialist development should not be an obstacle to the development of relations between states, which should develop without any interference or attempts to impose one's own solutions or models. Yugoslavia has never tried to impose its own models or solutions on anyone and this has never been characteristic of the state in its relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. By the same token, we have never allowed anyone to impose their own solutions or ideas upon us or to make use of this kind of issue for achieving different goals in relation to our country.

We see no obstacles to the development of good-neighborly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania insofar as it is prepared to develop its relations with Yugoslavia on the above-mentioned principles, as could have been deduced from some recent statements made by the most responsible leaders in that country. Practice, of course, has to bear out this willingness. Yugoslavia can only welcome such an attitude and reiterate its willingness to develop good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on such principles. Our desire, insofar as the Albanian side agrees, is also to establish a political dialogue as a normal expression of good-neighborliness. Dolanc remarked that cooperation already exists in a number of economic sectors. He then spoke about our standpoints on cooperation in culture.

Yugoslavia is interested in promoting cooperation with its Albanian neighbor in this sphere as well. This interest stems from our country's desire to enable all our nations and nationalities to become better informed about cultural, scientific, and other values and achievements of Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In the same way, we are interested in all our neighbors and other nations and countries and in the entire cultural and scientific heritage of mankind. This is a natural outcome of our nonaligned policy and our policy of open borders which create conditions necessary for more intensive and free circulation of people, ideas, goods, and the achievements of world culture and civilization. This is how we envisage the process of our own enrichment and also the way in which the entire world can be acquainted with our cultural heritage and achievements. Our desire to develop cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in this sphere is also guided by the need for the Albanian nationality in the SFRY to find its own role. Its cultural heritage and contribution to the development of both Yugoslav and Albanian cultures are in the interest not only of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, but also of Albanian people in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It is only natural that those Yugoslav nationals living in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania should have their own place in all this regardless of their numbers. It is a well-known fact that we are prepared to draw up a cooperation program in the spheres of science, culture, and education with the Albanian side so that cooperation can be established in these spheres, which would contribute to the further promotion of our relations and better mutual understanding.

Speaking about the interest in the further consolidation of confidence, security, and cooperation in all spheres among the Balkan countries, Dolanc stressed that the efforts to date by the Balkan countries at developing some aspects of cooperation have yielded valuable results. Our side is prepared to launch initiatives in this regard and to fully back the Balkan countries in their efforts and attempts to make the Balkans a true zone of peace and cooperation free of nuclear arms, and any other form of force, pressure, or interference. We have always maintained that it would be of great significance if all the Balkan countries took an active part in this process.

This is the region where the two military-political blocs meet and clash. For this reason the Balkan countries have shown an increased interest in contributing, through their policy, to surmounting the existing tension and strengthening good-neighborly cooperation, stability, and security in the Balkans. We believe that that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the SFRY, as the two countries that are outside the bloc schemes, could establish a useful and principled form of cooperation which would be in the interest of both countries, Dolanc said.

Precisely because of such a state of international relations and their possible impact on our internal political life, our strategy in Kosovo should, at this moment, be one of primarily looking to the future.

This does not imply that we should simply ignore certain conflicts and objective contradictions, let alone that we should cover them up or play down the degree of responsibility devolving upon people. However, we again stress that Yugoslav borders will remain the same and that we are prepared to defend them by our self-management and democratic development, thus creating increasingly favorable conditions for the recognition of the creative abilities of every man in the country, of the working class of Yugoslavia, and of any of our nations and nationalities, Stane Dolanc concluded.